422
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these
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THE TUTOR TO True English:

OR,

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And several other Observations of General Use; Especially for the Youth of either Sex, and FORREIGNERS.

By *HENRY CARE*.

London, Printed by **George Larkin**, and are to be sold by **Thomas Howkins** in *George Yard* in *Lumbard-street*, 1690.

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The Preface to the Reader.

THo most People amongst us of any Competent Ability, do now-a-days (blessed be God) breed up their Children not only to Read, but also to the use of their Pen; yet there is scarce One in Forty that writes Tolerable English: Nor is this Defect only amongst the Vulgar, but many Persons of either Sex, well-descended, and of hopeful Parts, are liable thereunto; who notwithstanding they may write very good Sense, and a fair Character, yet commit oftentimes such Ridiculous Errors in Spelling, as exposes them to the Raillery of Others, and so makes them ashamed to express their Minds in Writing, when they have occasion, to the great Prejudice of their Affairs.

To Accommodate Such, having (in a tedious time of inforc'd Leisure and Retirement) partly by my own Observations, and partly from the Ablest Authors on this Subject, Collected and Digested the following Rules and Directions, the Importunities of the Printer have Prevail'd with me to suffer Them to go Abroad: Nor shall I regard the Contemptuous Scoffs of Such, whose best Talent being Finding of Faults, (which is very near as easie as to make them) may disdainfully decry the Thing as Boyish and Trifling; since I cannot but esteem the Undertaking sufficiently both Justified and Rewarded, if it may but prove any way serviceable to the meanest Commoners of my Native Countrey; Which I

cannot doubt of, if they apply themselves thereunto with due Attention. *For tho I shall ever pay all becoming Deference to the* Learned Languages, *and acknowledge that an exact Skill Therein, is the Best and most Certain Guide to Accomplish us in our Own; yet I must crave leave to say, That 'tis a Vulgar Error to think,* That none can write True English, but such as have been taught Latine; *Upon which false Notion, many ordinary People keep their Sons at* Latine-Schools, *two, three, perhaps four or five Years together, to their great Charge; and then being forc'd to take them off, and put them Apprentices to* Mechanic Arts, Shop-keeping, *and the like; all their petty Acquirements vanish through disuse, and are quickly* forgot: *At most, nothing remains but a little contemptible* Smattering, *which turns to no real account; but is rather apt to render them Idle, Superficial, and* over-confident Pratlers, *(the Bane both of* Business *and* Reputation*), whereas, if some competent part of that* pretious time *had been spent in Instructing them in the* genuine Idioms *and natural* Dress *of their* Mother-Tongue, *in* Fair Writing, *in (that Ground-work of Useful Arts)* Arithmetic, *and especially in the no less absolutely* necessary, *than too much* neglected *Study of* Christian Ethic's, *or* Morality; *And the rest were employed in a more early Address and Application to those respective* Callings *whereunto they are designed; It would conduce to their far greater Advantage, as rendering them both* Better Men, *and*

more

more Expert for the Negotiation and Conduct of their Affairs; Nay, more Accomplisht *in this very respect of* true English, *than those other* half-Codled *Grammaticasters: For I know* diverse *that understand nothing of* Latine *or* Greek, *yet in several Sheets of their Writing, you shall scarce find one word* Mis-spelt, *or any thing that may offend even the most* Critical Eye. *Which Perfection they have attained unto* only by Observation; *For want of* which, *and by means of that vast* Variety *of Words that we borrow from Modern Neighbouring Languages, and* Others *that are daily invented at home, and brought into* Mode, *'tis no wonder if we see some Celebrated* Scholars *not seldom guilty of mistakes therein, as well as the* Unlearned Crowd.

Therefore tho this small Pamphlet *be principally designed for the benefit of* those *that have not had the Advantage of being bred in the* Schools, *yet possibly some of its* Remarques *may not be* altogether unworthy, *even of* their *Regards, who pretend to a more* Refined *Education.*

Not to mention how necessary a Companion it will be to all Strangers *that desire to be Masters of* Our *Language, I shall only say, That I hope it may prove no Unacceptable Service to the Generality of the* Fair Sex; *whose good Graces and Recommendation, if it shall be so happy as to Obtain, that Civility and Respect which an* Effeminated Age *pays to every thing they favour, will, no doubt,*

Screen the Author from the ſevere Cenſures of the Sparks *and the* Gallants (*who otherwiſe take it as part of their Privitedge to ſlight and* damn *all that they do not* Underſtand) *and by that means may poſſibly ſecure to the* poor Trifle, *ſome Competent degree of* Fair Quarter, *in a Churliſh and Ungrateful World. Which that it may the better deſerve, I have added an* Introduction *to* Arithmetic, *as far as the* Rule of Three, *in ſuch a Clear Familiar way, that a Child of any Competent Apprehenſion, may by this Book alone Learn as much of that Neceſſary Art, as moſt Profeſſions and Ranks of Men have occaſion to make Uſe of.*

If any quick-witted People, apt to meaſure others by their own (many times miſtaken and but ſuppoſed) Pregnancy of Parts, ſhall think the Directions I have given, too tedious, *and that theſe petty matters might eaſily be apprehended without* ſo much adoe, *I deſire to Acquaint them, that I* here *Write not to Perſons of* their Elevated Size, *but to* Children, *and* Ignorant People, *for whoſe Capacities nothing can be* too clear; *And therefore I have uſed the* plaineſt words *I could think of in the* Rules; *not affecting any Pomp of Expreſſion, for I would always chuſe to make uſe of a dull* Iron-Key *that will open the* Lock *'tis deſigned for, rather than a* Golden one *that will not. However, as to* any (*which poſſibly may be* many) *Omiſſions, or Errors, that theſe mean Papers happen to be guilty of, I do with an intire Reſignation, ſubmit them to the Candid* Cenſure *and* Correction *of the more Judiciouſly Learned; And upon Notice, or better* Information, *ſhall thankfully amend them in the next* Edition.

H. CARE.

THE

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ERRATA.

PAge 26, Line the 9th, for *Recompence* read *Recompenſe*, and ſo in p. 30 l. 17. P. 34. read *Décalogue*, *Ten words*, but p. 35 the Accent ſhould be on the third, not ſecond Syllable of *Genealogy*. And p. 38 on the firſt, not ſecond Syllable of *Sycophant*. P. 40. for *Batcheloure* read *Batchlaur of Arts*. P. 58. l. 19. for [*Points being*] read *Points belong*. P. 69. for *Coles*, read *Coals*, and of *Scotch-Coals* 112 *pounds Aver-du-pois goes to the Hundred*. P. 75. l. 11. for *Subſtraction* read *Subtraction*.

Some others may poſſibly have eſcap'd the *Correctors* Eye (eſpecially in the Arithmetical part) which the Candid Judicious Reader will eaſily both *Diſcover* and *Pardon*.

THE TUTOR TO True English.

The First LESSON.

Of LETTERS Great and Small, and when each *are to be Used; Their Division into* Vowels *and* Conſonants: *Of* Diphthongs, *what they are, how many; and how pronounced and written.*

THere is no *Building* without a *Foundadation*: Therefore who ever would obtain the Accompliſhment of writing all ſorts of *Engliſh Words* properly and *Scholar-like*, muſt in the firſt place endeavour to underſtand *Letters*, whereof all Words are compoſed.

Theſe are in Number *Twenty-four*, and are to

be considered in their *Forms*, their *Nature*, and their *Force*.

1. As to their *Form*, Letters are either *Small*, as *a*, *b*, *c*, *&c.* or *Great*, (which are called *Capitals*) as *A*, *B*, *C*, *&c.* And to know when rightly to use the *one*, and when the *other*, is the first step towards good *Clerk-ship*; wherein this Rule will guide you:

The First Rule.

You must never use Great Letters in the *middle* or *end* of any word (unless the whole be wrote so, as *LORD*) but always in the *beginning*: And *there* too, only in these six cases following, *viz.* 1. At the beginning of any Writing. 2. After every Period or full Point, when a new Sentence commences. 3. At the beginning of every Verse in Poetry, or of the Bible. 4. Proper Names of all sorts, whether of Persons, Places, or the like, must begin with them. 5. So also the Names and Terms of Arts, Dignities, Offices, or any other word of special Note in a Sentence, or to which we pay a particular deference; As, *God*, *King*, your *Lordship*, *&c.* And lastly, The Personal Pronoun *I*, must always be a Capital. The small Letters are every-where else to be used.

Where Capital Letters must be used.

It would therefore be highly ridiculous to write thus:

master george franklin *the coroner of* kent, *with* dorothy *his wife*, *came last* mARch *to* loNDon, *where i met him*:

When it should be,

Master George Franklin *the Coroner of* Kent, *with* Dorothy *his Wife*, *came last* March *to* London, *where I met him.*

Note

Note, There are two Forms of *S* uſed in writing; the long *ſ*, which is always put in the beginning or middle of words, and the ſhort *s*, which only comes in the end, or after another *ſ*; As, *ſubſtantial*, *Aſſeſments*; not *substantial*, *Aſſesments*. When the long *ſ*, and when the ſhort *s* is to be uſed.

Note alſo, That *i* and *u*, for reaſons which we ſhall mention by and by, are oft-time written thus, *j*, *v*.

2. As to the Nature of Letters, they are either *Vowels* or *Conſonants*.

The *Vowels* are commonly counted but five, *viz.* *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; but we muſt add to them *y*, when it cometh after a *Conſonant*.

All the reſt are *Conſonants*, and ſo too are *j* and *v*, and alſo *y*, when any of them comes before a *Vowel*.

They are called *Vowels* (which is as much as to ſay *Self-Sounders*) becauſe each of them gives a perfect ſound of it ſelf; whereas the *Conſonants* (that is, *Sounders together with*) cannot be pronounced without one of the *Vowels*: As, to ſay *B*, you muſt make uſe of the ſound of *e* after it; and in *q*, of *u*; and in *m* or *ſ*, of *e* before them, *&c.* Vowels and Conſonants, why ſo called.

When two Vowels come together, and yet are not parted in pronunciation, but the ſound of them both united, it is called a *DIPHTHONG* [that being originally a Greek word, ſignifying a *Double Sound*] As, *heard*, *ſweet*, *People*; not *he-ard*, *ſwe-et*, *Pe-o-ple*. Diphthongs what, and why ſo called.

Of theſe *Diphthongs* we have *Twelve* that are chiefly to be obſerv'd; that is to ſay, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ee*, *oo*, *ea*, *eo*, *oa*, and *ie*: As in theſe words, *Faith*, *Either*, *Join*, *Aul*, *Eunuch*, *Stout*, *Seed*, *Food*, *Wealth*, *People*, *Boat*, *Friend*. Their Number.

Where you may obſerve, That in the *firſt ſix*, both Vowels are fully ſounded; but in the *laſt*, one of the Vowels is but little or ſcarce at all heard; and therefore by ſome they are called *Improper Diphthongs*.

Note, That *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, are alſo Diphthongs, and have the ſame ſound with *ai*, *ei*, *oi*; only *theſe* are uſed in the *beginning* or middle of words, *thoſe* always in the *end*; ſo we write, *air*, *fair*, *Heifer*, *either*, *Cloiſter*; not *ayr*, *fayr*, *eyther*, *Cloyſter*; but *may*, *Joy*, *Whey*, &c. not *mai*, *Joi*, *Whei*.

Aw, *ew*, *ow*, are likewiſe *Diphthongs*, and have the ſame ſound with *au*, *eu*, and *ou*. ſave that *thoſe* are uſed chiefly in the end of words. And *ow* is ſounded ſlat and ſoft; as, *A Bow*, *To mow*; whereas *ou* is more ſharp and ſhrill, as *Thou*, *you*, *adieu*. Yet contrary to this Rule, we do commonly write theſe words following of a ſharp ſound, with *ow*; *vizt. To bow*, *A Cow*, *Flower*, *Foul*, *how*, *power*, *Sow*, *Vowel*. Again, on the other ſide, we write ſome with *ou*, and yet pronounce them as flat as the ſound of *ow* in *know*, vizt. *four*, *Soul*, *drought*. But certainly it is an inconveniency that words under one and the ſame manner of Writing, ſhould have a double and different ſound: To remedy which, ſome preferring *Reaſon* before corrupt *Cuſtom*, do uſe *ow* where-ever the ſound is ſoft and flat, either in the beginning, middle, or end of a word; but *ou* where it is ſharp: And write thus:

I want ſtrength to bou *this* Bow.
Do you mow *the Graſs, & I will lay it up in the* Mou.
The Peaſe I ſow *to Fat the* Sou, *not the* Cow.
Hou *can I make up the Hop-Garden without a* How?

Others diſtinguiſh them by adding *e*. As,

Jane *is an ill bred* Sow, *and cannot* ſowe.

But

But I take the other writing to be more natural.

Ae and *oe* (which have peculiar Characters, *vizt.* Æ & œ) are not properly Engliſh Diphthongs, but Latine, and therefore we in *Engliſh* do for them commonly both write and ſound the ſingle *e*. As *Equity*, *Female*, *Phenix*, *Tragedy*, from *Æquitas*, *Fœmina*, *Phœnix*, *Tragœdia*. Yet in borrowed words of rare uſe, and eſpecially in proper Names, as *Æneas*, *Ætna*, *œconomy*, &c. the beſt Authors uſe the Diphthongs to denote their Orignal.

When Vowels coming together, muſt be ſeperated into ſeveral Syllables.

Queſtion. *When two Vowels come together, is it always a* Diphthong?

Anſwer. No, not always: but generally where any of the before-mentioned pairs of Vowels happen together, they make a *Diphthong*, and muſt be ſounded jointly, except in theſe words following;

ea are parted in
- Beatitude
- Create
- Creator
- Creation
- Genealogy
- Ocean
- Pageant
- Real
- Sergeant
- Theatre
- Vengeance.

ei in
- Atheiſt
- Atheiſm
- Deitie
- Polytheiſm.

eo is no Diphthong in
- Dungeon
- Hideous
- Meteor
- Pigeon
- Scutcheon
- Surgeon
- Theory.

oa are ſevered in
- Coaction
- Coadjutor.

ie is parted in
- Audience
- Brier
- Buried
- Buſied
- Clothier
- Dier
- Diet
- Dried
- Eſpied
- Gaietie
- Laietle
- Moietie
- Quiet
- Studied.

ui in
- Ambiguitie
- Fruition
- Genuine
- Gratuitie
- Puiſſant
- Perſpicuity.

ee in
- Pre-eminence
- Pre-emption
- Re-enter
- Re-edify.

oi in
- Doing
- Going.

Likewiſe moſt Vowels that come together like Diphthongs, are parted in *all Proper Names* of Perſons or places mentioned in the *BIBLE*; As *Laiſh*, *Alphe-us*, *Ceſare-a*, *Gilbo-ah*, *Abino-am*, *&c.* ſave only *Cain*, *Cainan*, *Theudas*, *Reuben* and *Beelzebub*, where the Vowels are ſounded together as Diphthongs.

In all which words where two Vowels coming together, are to be *parted*, that they may not ſeem to make a Diphthong; if you would *write exactly*, you ought to make this mark .. over the latter Vowel, which is called *Diareſis*, or a *Note of Partition*, thus, *Laïetie Capernaüm*, *Gileäd*, *&c.* Tho this, through the negligence of Printers and Writers, is moſt times Omitted.

Diæreſis what, and when to be uſed.

There are ſome few words derived from *French*, where three Vowels are join'd in one ſound; as *Lieutenant*, *Beauty*, &c. which may be called *Diphthongs*.

Note, That although we have but 24 Letters, and ſix of them *Vowels*, yet we have 21 *Conſonants*; For

For I, U and Y, when they are ſet before any Vowels in the ſame Syllable, do become Conſonants. And in ſuch a caſe, the two former muſt be Written with a different Character from that which they have when they are Vowels, *viz.* *j* and *v*, (which by Learned Men and Printers, are called *Jod* and *Ve*) As *jangle*, *injoin*, *vertue*, *vulgar*; not *iangle*, *uertue*, *inioin*, *uulgar*, which would be uncouth and abſurd; therefore this is to be carefully obſerved. And in ſuch a caſe I know no no need of a Tittle over *j*. which yet you muſt always make over i. Of *Jod* and *Ve*.

And tho *y*, keep one and the ſame form, yet whereas, when tis a *Vowel*, it always ſounds like *i Vowel*; when tis a *Conſonant* it differs much from *j Conſonant*. As may be perceived by theſe Examples——*jet*, *yet*, *jew*, *yew*, *joke*, *yoke*.

When *y* is to be uſed.

Y being Originally a *Greek* Vowel, is rightly uſed, 1. In moſt words derived from that Tongue; As *Chryſtal*, *Presbyter*, *Martyr*, *Apocrypha*, *Apocalyps*. 2. *Engliſh* words that end with the ſound of *i*, may be indifferently writ with a *y*, or *ie*; as *Safety*, or *Safetie*, *Bounty*, or *Bountie*, but you muſt never end them with an *i* only, as *Bounti*, *Safeti*, for we have no *Engliſh* words ſo terminated. 3. When two *ij*'s come together, *y* is put in the place of the former, becauſe it looks handſomer; As *Burying*, *Marrying*, not *Burieing*, *Marrieing*, nor *Buriing*, *Marrijng*; and ſometimes when *e* followeth, as *Marryeth*, *Denyeth*.

The Second LESSON.

Of Syllables, *and Rules how to* divide *them.*

IT is very neceſſary both for *True Writing* and *Reading*, to underſtand the Nature and proper Diviſion of *Syllables.*

A *Syllable*, what

A *Syllable* is either a *Vowel* or *Diphthong* ſounding by it ſelf, or joined with one or more *Conſonants* in one ſound, and pronounced with *one Breath.*

For ſince each of the five *Vowels* makes a perfect ſound, any of them may be, and often is a *Syllable*, as *a-bate, e-very, i-vie, o-pinion, u-ſurie.* So moſt of the *Diphthongs*, as *au-ger, Eu-ſtace, ow-ner, ai-der, oi-ſter, ea-ten, oa-ten,* &c.

Many *Conſonants* with one *Vowel* may make but one *Syllable*; as *Length, Strength, Knights,* &c.

Rules for dividing of Syllables.

1. Rule, If two *Vowels* come together in a word, and yet are no *Diphthong*, but both fully ſounded, they muſt be divided, as in *Di-ët, Mu-ſæ äl, Tri-ümph, Co-ëternal, Co-ëqual.*

2 Rule, If the ſame *Conſonant* be *doubled* in the middle of a word, they muſt be divided; as in *Ab-ba, Ac-cord, Ad-der, Af-fect, Ag-gravate*, and the like.

3. Rule, A *Conſonant* coming between two *Vowels*, muſt be joined to the *latter*; as in *E-quitie, De-li-ver*; not *Eq-uitie, Del-iver.*

4. Rule,

4. Rule, Two *Conſonants* between two *Vowels* do ſeperate themſelves, one to the former, the other to the latter *Syllable*; as *Stran-ger*, *For-tune*.

But to theſe general Rules, there are theſe *Exceptions* following.

1. Exception: *x* in any word muſt be joined to the *Vowel* before it, contrary to the third Rule; as *Ox-en*, *Ex-erciſe*. The reaſon is, becauſe 'tis a double *Conſonant*, and hath the ſound of *c* and *s*, which cannot begin a *Syllable*. For,

2. Exception. Any two or three Conſonants which may be joined to *begin* any Engliſh word, are not to be ſeperated in the *middle* of any word; ſo you muſt not ſpell *ag-ree*, *beſ-tow*, *ref-rain*, &c. but, *a-gree*, *be-ſtow*, *re-frain*, becauſe *gr*, *ſt*, and *fr* do begin ſeveral Engliſh words, as in the following Table.

The two Conſonants that may begin words, are thirty in number, *viz.*

Bl.	Blunt	Gn.	Gnaw	Sl.	Slow		
Br.	Broad	Gr.	Grave	Sm.	Smite		
Ch.	Church	Kn.	Know	Sn.	Snow		
Cl.	Cloak	Pl.	Play	Sq.	Squib		
Cr.	Croud	Pr.	Pray	Sw.	Sway		
Dr.	as in Drink	Sc.	as in Scour	Th	as in Thunder		
Dw.	Dwell	Sh.	Shut	Tr.	Treaſure		
Fl.	Flame	Sk.	Skin	Tw.	Two		
Fr.	Frank	Sp.	Sport	Wh.	Whiſtle		
Gl.	Glove	St.	Stop.	Wr.	Wreſt.		

The three Consonants that may begin a word, are these Nine, *vizt.*

Sch.	as in	School	Spr.	as in	Spring
Scr.		Scrape	Str.		Stroke
Shr.		Shrink	Thr.		Throw
Skr.		Skrew	Thw.		Thwart.
Spl.		Split.			

All these must be Spelt together, and not seperated; except in *Compounded* Words, for there each *simple* Word must retein its own Letters. As,

Mis-take	not	Mi-stake	So Trans-pose, not
Mis-like		Mi-slike	Tran-spose, be-
Mis-lead		Mi-slead	cause tis Compoun-
Dis-lodg		Di-slodg	ded of *trans.*
Dis-close		Di-scloſe	So Cramp-ring, not
Dis-miss.		Di-smiss.	Cram-pring.

So likewise all words that remain intire, when their Prepositions and Terminations, (which of themselves signify nothing) are taken away from them, must be spelt by themselves, as *stand-ing*, not *stan-ding*, *re-claim-ed*, not *reclai-med*, *un-ex-pect-ed*, not *u-nex-pec-ted.*

3. Exception. Any Consonant joined with *l*, or *r*, before *e*, in the end of a word, is inseperable; as in the very word *in-se-pe-ra-ble*, *tri-fle*, *Mi-tre*, &c.

4. Exception, This particle *es*, at the end of words, (which are commonly either *Nouns* (*) of

(*) A *Noun* is the name of a thing.

A *Verb* is a word that betokeneth to do, or to suffer, or to be. The *singular* Number speaks but of one, the *plural* of more. The *first Person* is when a Man speaks of himself, as, *I come.* The *second* when one speaks to another, as, *Thou dost come.* The *third* when one speaks of another, as, *He comes*

the

the *Plural* Number, or *Verbs* of the *Third Person*) is ſometimes ſwallowed up of the foregoing Syllable, and ſerves only to make it long; but ſometimes it makes a Syllable of it ſelf.

In theſe words following it cloſes with the former Syllable.

	Nouns.	Verbs.
An Hide,	*Hides*,	he *hides* himſelf.
A Drake,	*Drakes*,	he *bakes* Bread.
A Bile,	*Biles*,	he *piles* up Wood.
A Name,	*Names*,	he *names* me.
A Bone,	*Bones*,	he *mones* and weeps.
A Rope,	*Ropes*,	he *copes* with.
A Wire,	*Wires*,	he *tires* all men.
A Brute,	*Brutes*,	he *ſutes* well with it.
A Way,	*Waies*,	he *ſtaies* for me.
An Eye,	*Eies*,	he *lies* in wait.
A Virtue,	*Virtues*,	he *argues* well.

But in theſe it may be a Syllable by it ſelf.

A Grace,	*Graces*,	he *places* all things.
A Church,	*Churches*,	he *lurches* Conies.
A Cage,	*Cages*,	he *wages* War.
An Hedg,	*Hedges*,	he *judges* none.
A Roſe,	*Roſes*,	he *poſes* Scholars.
A Noſe,	*Noſes*,	
A Fiſh,	*Fiſhes*,	he *refreſhes* himſelf.
A Witneſs,	*Witneſſes*,	he *oppreſſes* the Poor.
A Box,	*Boxes*,	he *foxes* his Gueſts.
Aſſize,	*Aſſizes*,	he *freezes* for Cold.

Here

Here note that these Verbs are by the curious written with an *Apostrophus*,* as *Refreshe's* for *Refresheth* or *doth Refresh*, especially when the Verb and the Noun are both alike, to distinguish them, as he *hide's* himself amongst the *Hides*. For otherwise, it seems needless to write an *Apostrophus* where *s* is set for *th*, as *Loves* for *he Loveth*; there being nothing omitted, only the *th* (which in Sound is but one Letter) is changed into *s*.

* A note thus written ', just over the place of a Vowel cut off or omitted, as *lov'a* for *loved*.

Es is also sounded in these words *Aloes*, *Jubiles*, *Epitomes*; and in all proper Names, as *Moses*, *Phares*, *Maccha-bes*, except *James*.

If these Rules for dividing of Syllables seem too *tedious* and intricate, a little practice and observation will render them easy and familiar; In the mean time take this for a general direction, *That Syllables are so to be divided in Spelling, as they are in Speaking*. And be sure if you cannot write a whole word at the end of a Line, break it off at the end of a Syllable; as for example, *Comuni-cation* not *Comunic-* and *ation* in the next Line; so if I should write *discharge* at the end of a Line thus, *dischar-ge*, it would be ridiculous, for if I could not bring it in all, I ought to have left off after *dis*, and begun the next *line* with the other Syllable.

The Third LESSON.

Of Letters *that ought to be* Written, *and yet are not* Sounded, *and the reaſons thereof; particularly of* e *at the end of a word, when it* muſt, *and when it* ſhould not *be Written.*

IN the words *Iſaac*, *Caiaphas*, *Canaanite*, *Sabaoth*, and *Pharaoh*, one of the *a*'s is not pronounced, they being originally *Hebrew*.

b. after *m* in words of one Syllable, as in *Lamb*, *Climb*, *Dumb*, *Comb*, *Tomb*, *Womb*, *Thumb*. And before *t*, as *Dibt*, *Debtor*, *Doubt*.

c. in *Indict*, *Indictment*, *Indicted*.

d. in *Wedneſday*.

e. in the middle of the word *George*.

e. at the end of a word is very ſeldom Sounded, Except in thoſe of one Syllable, as, *Me*, *be*, *the*, *he*, *ye*, *we*, where it has the Sound of a Diphthong or double *ee*, and is by ſome not contemptible Authors, accordingly written. as, *Wee*, *yee*, *hee*, &c. 2dly. In words derived from the *Hebrew* and *Greek* as, *Jeſſe*, *Jubile*, *Mamre*, *Ninive*, *Candace*, *Cloe*, *Daphne*, *Gethſamene*, *Penelope*, *Epitome*, *Cataſtrophe*, &c.

In other words where *e* is put at the end and the Sound not heard, yet it is not ſuperfluous nor to be omitted in Writing, for theſe following Reaſons.

1. It ſerves to draw the Syllable long, which without

without it must be Sounded Short, and so several words of different Sense would be confounded, which by this means are plainly distinguished, as appears by these Examples.

To Curse and Ban *is Childrens* Bane:
A Hedger's Bill *is no fit Instrument wherewith to launce a* Bile.
You may Bite *one* Bit *of my Apple.*
I did Bathe *my self in a* Bath.
I can *break this* Japan-Cane.
A Scolding Dame *deserves to be duckt in the Mill-*dam.
Meat that is fetcht far *is Ladies* fare.
A peice of Firr *is good for the* Fire.
I am out of Hope *to have one* Hop *this Year.*
They say a Cat has nine Lives, *but to be sure she will* Liv *as long as she can see one* alive.
Bad usage hath made *many a man* mad.
Let the Man *cut my Horses* Mane.
'Tis two Miles *to the next* Mill.
I will quit *and discharge you* quite *of that debt.*
To Rid *the way let's* Ride *the faster.*
The Poor will Scrape *up every* Scrap.
I cannot Stare *all night at a* Star.
For a new Tune *I got a* Tun *of Wine.*
Oft-times one Twin *doth* twine *about the other.*
For a Pint of Wine *you do not* Win.
Are you not asham'd to Whine *for a scratch with a* Whin, *or Furz-bush.*
I will Write *to my Lawyer for a* Writ.

Nay this *e final* does not only draw out the Syllable after one Consonant, but sometimes effects the same after *two*; as in *Finde*, *Minde*, *Winde*, *Rinde*, *Binde*, *Waste*, *Paste*, *Taste*, *Tithe*, *Childe*; which therefore ought to be so written. Yet

Yet these following words seem priviledg'd by custom to be pronounc'd long without an *e* in the end, viz. *Bold, cold, hast, post, told, scold, bolt, colt, dolt, most, Ghost, both, Ruth*; but if any should add an *e* to them, tho it might seem *unfashionable*, I could not blame him, because 'tis but reasonable: But in other words 'tis a self contradiction to add *e* in the end, which makes a Syllable long, after I have made it short with two Consonants; and therefore I must write, *pass, turn, black*; not *passe, turne, blacke*.

2. Another reason for writing *e* final when not sounded, is to soften the sound of these two Letters *c* and *g*, As in *Ace, place, lice, truce, Justice*; whereas otherwise *c* sounds strong like *k*, as in *ac-cept, ac-count*, and the like of *g*, as in *stag* and *stage, hug* and *huge, swing* and *swinge, string* and *fringe*.

And here note, that if *g* be *hard* with a long vowel, *ue* is added, and always pronounc'd in the same Syllable, as *Plague, Rogue, Prague*, the *Hague, Intrigue, Catalogue, Dialogue, Decalogue, Prologue, Epilogue, Synagogue, Collogue, Prorogue, League, Tongue*. Beware you do not read such words *Catalo-gue, Intri-gue*, nor write them *Catalog, Prolog*, &c.

But if *g* be short, with a short Vowel, then it must have *d* before it; as in *badg, ledg, bridg, lodg, judg*, which words are thereby differenced both in sound and writing, from *bag, leg, log, jug*.

3. The third use of *e* at the end of words, is for *Ornament*, rather than necessity; for so we add it to words ending in *i, o*, or *u*, as *Charitie, Vertue, Foe, Toe*, where it does not vary the sound; except after *i*, and there it makes the Syllable sound more gently, like the Dipthong *ee*, as *Charitie* is pronounc'd

nounc'd, as if it were written *Charitee*. Likewiſe in *Nouns* and *Verbs* ſingular, tis generally added after the long *ſ*, joined with another Conſonant; as *Horſe*, *Curſe*, to *Nurſe*, *Disburſe*: for we do not uſe to write *Horſ*, *Disburſ*, *Curſ*; much leſs *Hors*, *Disburs*, *Nurs*; and I take the reaſon to be partly becauſe thoſe words are thereby the more readily *varied*; As *Nurſe*, *Nurſes*; *Curſe*, *Curſeth*; *Disburſe*, *Disburſes*. And eſpecially becauſe the ſhort *s* after *r*, without an *e*, makes a ſoft ſound, as *Wars*.

If to *e* at the end of a word, a long Vowel be added, the *e* is loſt, and muſt be omitted in writing, as *love*, *loving*, not *loveing*; *doe*, *doing*, not *doeing*; except theſe endings, *ge* and *ce*, before *able*, as *change*, *change-able*; *peace*, *peace-able*; not *chan-ga-ble*, *pea-ca-ble*.

It is needleſs to uſe *e* at the end of a Syllable already made long by a *Diphthong*, and therefore you muſt write, *gnaw*, *fear*, *weight*; not *gnawe*, *feare*, *weighte*; except when it is to give a right ſound to ſoft *s*, ſoft *th*, and to theſe endings, *ce*, *ge*, *ve*; as *pleaſe*, *ſoothe*, *peace*, *ſiege*, *leave*.

Words of one ſhort Syllable, ending with a Conſonant, are to be written with a ſingle Conſonant, and without any *e* after; as *ſin*, *ſon*, *ſun*, *at put*, *war*; not *ſinne*, *ſonne*, *ſunne*, &c. tho yet ſuch words are writ ſo in our old *Bibles*, and ſo too in the plural *ſinnes*, *ſonnes*, &c. But this is Reform'd in our latter *Impreſſions*.

But to this laſt Rule, there are theſe Exceptions.

1. Theſe words, To *Add*, *Odd*, *Summ*, an *Inn*, *Ann*, a *Cann*, to *Egg* on, to *Err*, require the Conſonant to be doubled, and the ſame may conveni-

ently

ently be done where the ſound reſteth long on the laſt Syllable; as *abhorr*, *interr*, *deterr*.

II. Words of one Syllable, ending in *l*, after a ſingle Vowel, as *Hell*, *Well*, *Wall*, *Still*, &c. but not after a Diphthong, as *Boil*, *Mail*, &c.

III. Theſe words are commonly written with an *e*, *ſome*, *come*, *done*; but of late, ſeveral good Authors for Expedition omit it.

6. *G* is not ſounded, tho written, in *Sign*, and its Compoſitions, *Aſſign*, *Reſign*, *Deſign*, *Conſign*; nor in *Seignior*, *Seraglio*, *Reign*, *Sovereign*, *Arraign*, *Phlegm*, and the like. G.

7. *H* has place, but no Voice in *Authority*, *Chriſt*, *Chriſtopher*, *Chryſtal*, *Chryſoſtom*, *Chronicle*, *Chronology*, *Chronography*, *Ghoſt*, *John*, *Rhine*, *Rheniſh*, *Rhetorit*, *Schedule*, *Schiſm*, and *Thomas*. H.

8. *I* is not much, if at all, ſounded in theſe words, *Adieu*, *Juicé*, *Purſuit*, *Bruit*, *Fruit*, *Suit*, *Bruiſe*; yet in the five laſt, it draws the Syllable long.

9. *K* is not heard in *Back*, *Deck*, *Sick*, *Rock*, *Suck*, &c. for the *Latines* made the ſame ſound with *c* alone, as *Lac*, *Nec*, *Dic*, *Hoc*, *Duc*; and our beſt Authors do now write ſuch words, when deduced from the *Greek* or *Latine*, in *cus*, with *c* only, as *Public*, *Phyſic*, *Catholic*. But if the word come from the *Latine*, ending in *quus*, you muſt write *que*, as *oblique* of *obliquus*, *Relique* of *Reliquus*, *antique* of *antiquus*; and *fabrique* and *traffique* from the French. K.

10. *N* is not pronounced in *Solemn*, *Hymn*, *Autumn*, *Column*, *Condemn*, &c. yet ought to be written, becauſe it ſhews whence they are deduced. N.

11. *O* is not ſounded in *People*, *Yeoman*, *Jeopardy*, *Feoffee*, nor in the end of *Righteous*, *Glorious*, *Frivolous*, and the like. O.

ſ. u. 12. Nor *S* in the words *Iſle*, *Viſcount*, *Iſland*.

13. *U* is written many times after *g*, when it has no ſound; as *Guide*, *Guardian*, &c. and always after *q*; as in *Queen*, *Quick*, and the like. In the words *Buy*, *Build*, *Conduit*, *Circuit*, 'tis alſo ſilent; and ſo alſo in *Labour*, *Favour*, *Honour*, and other words of like ending; where ſome Authors do now omit it as ſuperfluous, and write only *Honor*, *Favor*.

The reaſon of writing all theſe, when they are not ſounded, is partly from the force of Cuſtom, and a peculiar Idiom of our Language, and partly to intimate whence the word is derived; as in *Debt*, *Doubt*, *Sign*, *Pſalm*, *Iſle*, becauſe they come of the Latine *Debitum*, *Dubium*, *Signum*, *Regnum*, *Pſalmus*, *Inſula*. And where there is no ſuch good reaſon for writing a Letter not ſounded, it ought ſure to be omitted by all People that are not very much at Leiſure; which is all the Excuſe can be made for our Anceſtors uſing ſo many impertinent Letters; as for *Loving*, *Loveinge*; for *Thing*, *Thinge*; and ſo *Roddes*, *Gunnes*, and the like, for *Rods*, *Guns*, &c.

So likewiſe *ugh*, which was wont to be added in theſe words, *though*, *although*, *through*, begins now to be left out; and thoſe words are written without thoſe Letters; but then the moſt Accurate, do make a Circumflex, or this mark ^ over the *o*, thus; *thô*, *althô*, *thrô*.

But *Hugh*, *Bough* of a *Tree*, and a *Slough*, (or *Puddle of Water*) muſt be continued as formerly.

If a Syllable in the beginning or middle of a word ſound *ſhort*, the Conſonant is to be *doubled*, as *Abbot*, *Accord*, *Adder*, *Follow*, *Paſſion*, *Suffer*, &c.

But

But *k* must be always doubled by *c*, (being a Letter of the same force) as *packet*, not *pakket*.

So *ch* is never doubled, but to shorten the Syllable; *t* before it, serves instead of the double Consonant, as *patcheth*, not *pachcheth*.

Every word of one Syllable ending in *l*, that hath no Diphthong in it, doth double the *l*, as *Ball*, *Bell*, *Bull*, &c. but *Bail*, *Bawl*, *Bowl*, *Fowl*, *Snail*, where a Diphthong goes before, must be written with a single *l*.

If to one of these words ending in *ll*, a Syllable beginning with a Consonant be added, one *l* must be left out; as *well*, *welcome*, *full*, *fulness*; not *wellcome*, *fullness*; but if such added Syllable begin with a Vowel, or *h*, the *ll* remains, as *filleth*, *well-head*.

A word of *many Syllables* does not double the *l* at the end; as *Burial*, *Funeral*, *Cordial*, except in such words as have the *Accent*, that is, bear the sound upon the last Syllable, as *Excéll*, *Fulfill*, *Repéll*, *Rebéll*; but a *Rebel*, *Metal*, &c. are with a single *l*.

The Fourth LESSON.

Of words otherwise *sounded, or pronounced* shorter *than they are written.*

WE do not only *not sound* many Letters that we write, but sound some *otherwise* than they are written. For Example.

1. We write, *first*, *third*, *bird*, *dear*, *hear*, *heard*;

heard; which are commonly ſounded, *furſt*, *thurd*, *burd*, *deer*, *heer*, *hard*; but the pronounciation there is vitious, and ought to be according to the writing.

2. We write *he*, *be*, *me*, *even*, *evil*, *devil*, with *e* ſingle, but ſound them as written with *ee* Diphthong; thus, *hee*, *bee*, *mee*, *yee*, *wee*, &c. So *be*, when 'tis the firſt Syllable of a word, is always written with *e* ſingle, but ſounded like *ee* Diphthong; as in *beſeech*, *beginning*, &c.

3. In theſe following words we write *o* ſingle, yet pronounce it ſomewhat after the French manner; as *oo* Diphthong, or *u*, *viz.*

Afford	*is pronounced*	Affoord
Monday		Moonday
Force		Foorce
Wort		Woort
Worthy		Woorthy
Mother		Moother
Do		Doo
Doeſt		Dooeſt
Doth		Dooth.

Womb	*is pronounced*	Woomb
Woman		Wooman
Wonder		Wunder
Wont		Wunt
Son		Sun
Moneth		Munth
Honie		Hunny
Monie		Munney
Moved		Mooved.

To

To	is ſounded as if it were	Too
Two		Twoo
Word		Woord
Sword		Swoord
Hord		Hoord
Worm		Woorm
Work		Woork
Love		Loove
Glove		Gloove
Move		Moove
Worſe		Woorſe.

So theſe words written with *ou* Diphthong, are ſounded like the former, either as *oo*, or as *u*.

Floud	is ſounded as	Flood
Bloud		Blood
Courage		Coorage
Flouriſh		Flooriſh
Would		Woold
Could		Coold
Should		Shoold
Scourge		Scurge
Nouriſh		Nurriſh
Young		Yung
Double		Dubble
Trouble		Trubble.

4. We write *a* ſingle before *l*, yet commonly pronounce it like *au* Diphthong, in theſe words:

	We Pronounce as			We Pronounce as	
All		Aul	Calf		Cauf
Ball		Baul	Half		Hauf
Call		Caul	Stalk		Stauk
Corporal		Corporaul	Salve		Sauve
Fall		Faul	Calves		Cauves
Gall		Gaul	Halves		Hauves
Hall		Haul	Walk		Wauk
Stall		Staul	Talk		Tauk
Tall		Taul	Balk		Bauk
Wall		Waul	Chalk		Chauk
Shall		Shaul	Falcon		Faucon
Admiral		Admiraul	Falchion		Fauchion
Several		Severaul	Folk		Foak
Alſo		Aulſo	Alms		Aums
Palſie		Paulſie	Almond		Aumond
Falſe		Faulſe	Balm		Baum
Altar		Aultar	Calm		Caum
Alter		Aulter	Palm		Paum
Halter		Haulter	Pſalm		Pſaum
Salt		Sault	Malmſy		Maumſey
Mault		Mault	Qualm		Quaum
Bald		Bauld			
Scald		Scauld.			

Note, In the words of this Column *l* is ſwallowed up, and not at all pronounced, eſpecially by the Vulgar.

But as in all theſe words, you muſt write as we have here ſet them down on the left-hand-Column; ſo for many of them, the common *ſound* or *pronounciation* ought to be reformed, and made agreeable to the *writing*; which is done by moſt People of good *Breeding*.

Like-

Likewiſe, altho the Vulgar ſpeak the words following ſhort; thus,

yet you muſt write them at full length; thus,

Vittels	for	Victuals
Surgeon		Chirurgeon
Potecarie		Apothecarie
Medcine		Medicine
Purtenances		Appurtenancies
Squire		Eſquire
Sample		Example

The Fifth LESSON.

Of Letters *ſounding* alike, *and how to avoid miſtakes in writing one for the other.*

C And *K*, they have great affinity in ſound; but to diſtinguiſh when you ought to uſe one, and where the other; Obſerve,

That *C* hath the force of *K* only before *a*, *o*, *oo* and *u*, and theſe two Conſonants, *l* and *r*. And therefore you muſt write, *Care*, *Cow*, *Cooper*, *Cupbord*, *Clergy*, *Crown*; not *Kare*, *Kow*, *Kooper*, *Kupbord*, *Klergy*, *Krown*. But before *e* and *i*, *C* has commonly the ſound of *s*; as *Ceſar*, *Cicero*, not *Keſar*, *Kikero*. And the uſe of *K* is only before *e*, *i*, and *n*; as *Key*, *Keep*, *Kill*, *Knight*; not *Cey*, *Ceep*, *Cill*, *Cnight*. And for this reaſon too, we ought to write *Calendar*, *Catherine*, *Catholic*; not *Kalendar*, *Katherine*, *Katholic*; altho theſe two laſt come of Greek words written with *Kappa*.

In ſhort Syllables you muſt write *c.* before *k* if a vowel go before, as *Backs*, *Thick*, *Stick*, and the reaſon we told you a little before, *viz.* Becauſe *k* is never doubled; But if a *Conſonant* come before *k*, there is then no need of *c*, as *Banks*, *Barks*, not *Bancks*, *Barcks*.

C is to be written after *x.* in ſome words derived from the Latine, as *Exceed*, *Excell*, *Exceſſive*, not *Exeed*, *Exell*.

Ch in meer Engliſh words, or ſuch as are derived from the French and Latine, ſounds *chee*, as in *Approach*, an *Ache*, *Charitie*; And if the Syllable, be pronounc'd *ſhort*, you muſt write *t* before the *ch*, as *Catch*, *Wretch*, *Scutchion*. But in the following words borrowed from *Hebrew* and *Greek*, *ch* has the ſound of *k*; as in *Character*, *Malachi*, *Chederlaomer*, *Antioch*, *Euchariſt*, *Anchor*, *Chios*, *Cherazin*, *Cuſhite*, *Achan*, *Malchus*, *Melchizedech*, *Baruch*; And muſt be read as if they were wrot *Karacter*, *Kederlaomer*, *Akan*, *Antiock*, *Baruck*, &c.

And the ſame in all other like words, Except theſe, *Rachel* (not *Rakel*) *Cherubim*, *Tychicus* (not *Tykicus*) *Arch-biſhop*, *Arch-duke*; yet theſe two words *Architect* and *Archangel*, are pronounced as if they were ſpelt *Arkitect*, *Arkangel*; and the reaſon I conceive to be, becauſe in the *two laſt*, a vowel, but in the former, a *Conſonant* follows.

F and *ph.* will not be miſtaken, if it be remembred, that the *firſt* is uſed in all Engliſh words, as *face*, *find*, &c. The latter in theſe few following derived of the *Greek* and *Hebrew*.

Phanatick Phlebotomy
Phantaſy Phlegm
(for which yet we commonly uſe *Fancy*)

Pha-

Pharaoh	Phrenſy
Phariſee	Phrenetic
Pharez	Phyſic
Phœnix	Phyſician
Philtre	Phyſiology
Philiſtines	Triumph, *not* Triumf.
Philoſophy	

Beware therefore of writing theſe words with an *f*, for it were equally as abſurd to ſee *Filoſofy*, *Fiſition*, for *Philoſophy*, *Phyſician*, as it would be to behold *Phaſting*, *Phind*, *Phigure*, inſtead of *faſting*, *find*, *figure*.

Gh in the end of ſome few words where *au* or *ou* goes before, has the Sound of *f*, as *Laugh*, *Cough*, *Tough*, *Enough*, wherein alſo the *u* loſes its ſound; yet have a care you do not make your Readers ſport by writing *Laff*, *Coff*, *Tuff*, and *Enuff*, becauſe cuſtom has not yet allow'd thereof; yet *Cuff*, *Snuff*, *Huff*, *Buff*, &c. muſt be ſo written.

G before *e* and *i* is ſounded ſoft like *j* Conſonant, as *Agent*, *George*, *Gentle*, *Gem*, *Generoſity*, *Generation*, *Gender*, *Genealogy*, *Geometry*, *Geſture*, *Giant*, *Ginger*, *Clergy*, *Gipſy*, *Imagine*. Do not play the fool and write *Ajent jeneration*, *Clerjy*, *jinjer*, &c. Yet we muſt write *Ajax*, *January*, *Janizaries*, *jealous*, *jeer*, *John*, *join*; not *gealous*, *Gohn*, *geer*.

C has many times the ſound of *s*; to diſtinguiſh them, take theſe Rules. *C* and *S* diſtinguiſhed.

1. You muſt write *c* before *e* or *i*, in *Accept Special*, *Circumciſion*, *Exceed*, being words derived from the Latin, wherein *c* muſt be retained.

2. Words that end with the ſound of *ace*, *ece*, *ice*, *uce*, are generally wrote with *c*; as *Mace*, *peice* *Lice*,

Lice, induce. So alſo words in *ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancie,* or *ency*; as *Countenance, Prudence, Quince, Sconce, dunce, Lieutenancy, continency*; not, *Countenans, continenſy,* or the like.

Except out of this Rule, theſe words:

Abaſe	To Adviſe	To Advertiſe
Caſe	Hypocriſy	Mittins
Baſe	Paradiſe	Rinſe
Chaſe	Promiſe	Recompence
Diſpenſe	Frankincenſe	Sins
Enhanſe	Incénſe	Pens
Expenſe		Senſe.

3. Words ending in the ſound of *oſe,* or *uſe* [long] muſt be wrote with *ſ,* as *Hoſe, Noſe, Abuſe, Chuſe:*

4. *C.* ſounds like a ſoft *ſ* in theſe words *Fecible, Sacrifice, Suffice,* and in *Gloceſter* and *Worceſter,* the *ce* is not at all ſounded in common Speech, yet muſt not be left out in Writing.

5. As for the beginning of words, theſe following having the ſound of *ſ,* muſt yet be written with a *c.*

Words that do begin with *c,* ſounding like *ſ.*

Ceaſe	Cenſor	Cinamon
Cielings	Centre	Cipher
Celebrate	Centurion	Circle
Celerity	Ceremony	Circuit
Celeſtial	Certain	Citron
Cell	Certify	Cite *& its compounds,* Excite, Recite, *&c.*
Cellar	Ceruſs	
Cement	Ciſtern	Citie
Cenſer	Cider	Civil
Cenſure	Cinque	Civet

Cir-

Circumſtance	Cymbal
Circumference	Cypreſs.

All other words (as near as I can remember) of that ſound, muſt begin with *ſ*, as *Sack Senate, Sick, Sob, Sum*, &c.

6. There are ſeven words (I can think of no more at preſent) beginning with *Sce, Sci, Sche*, and *Schi*, which ought to be taken notice of, to prevent their being written wrong (as they ſeem to Sound) with an *ſ* only; And they are *Scene, Sceptre, Schedule, Schiſm, Science, Sciatica, Scythians*; which you muſt read as if they were wrote *Sene, Septre, Sedul*; yet *Scheme* and *Sceleton* are always ſounded as *Skeme, Skeleton*; ſo *Scarcity, Scholar, Scrivener*, &c.

T i, before a vowel generally ſounds like *ſi*, as *Patience, Dictionary*, except when *ſ* goes before; as *Fuſtian, Combuſtion*. And except the word *tied*, and wherever a word ending in *ty* hath another Syllable added to it that begins with a vowel, as from *Plenty, Plentious, Mighty, Mightier*. *Ti* and *Si*.

Therefore ſince the ſame ſound is frequently to be expreſſed by *ti*, and ſometimes by *ſi*, (eſpecially in the ends of words) it will be worth while to underſtand when and where properly to uſe each, and the reaſon thereof. For your Guidance herein be pleaſed to obſerve theſe directions.

1. Generally you muſt write *ti* not *ſi*, in words that end with the ſound of *ation, ition, action, ition*; except where there is a double *ſ*, as *Paſſion*, or an *ſh*, as *Cuſhion, Faſhion*; not *Cution, Fation*. But more particularly.

2. You are to know that the reaſon of the different writing of ſuch like-ſounding words is this, they

they are all originally Latine Verbals derived from the firſt Supine, which if it end in *tum*, then you write *ti*, if in *ſum* then *ſi*. However becauſe all People are not acquainted with *Supines*, I ſhall here ſet down thoſe words of both ſorts that moſt frequently occurr.

Theſe are to be written with a t,	*Theſe with an* ſ.
Action	Admiſſion
Ambition	Alluſion
Apparition	Apprehenſion
Attention	Aſcenſion
Benediction	Aſperſion
Compunction	Averſion
Concoction	Circumciſion
Contention	Commiſſion
Contuſion	Concluſion
Declamation	Confuſion
Diſſention	Diſmiſſion
Diſtribution	Deſcenſion
Exclamation	Diverſion
Faction Fruition	Effuſion
Injunction	Evaſion
Motion	Invaſion
Munition	Occaſion
Nation, Notion	Permiſſion
Oblation	Submiſſion
Obligation	Viſion
Perdition	*And the like of any*
Perturbation	*others where there is*
Relation, Sanction	*the ſame Reaſon.*
Toleration	To which you may add
Valediction	*Graſier, Braſier, Viſier,*
Vocation	

The

The Sixth LESSON

Of Accents *and* Pronounciation, *and how ſeveral words written* alike, *are thereby differenced.*

AN *Accent* is the lifting up of the voyce in ſounding ſome peculiar Syllable of a word, and is thus marked ´ over the vowel. What it is we call an Accent.

In words of many Syllables the *Accent* is commonly on the *third* vowel from the laſt, as *Tolerátion Arbítriment*, not *Tolération Arbitriment*.

But ſuch long words ending in *ary*, have the Accent on the firſt Syllable, as *ániverſary*, *Témporary*, *árbitrary*.

Words that have many Conſonants in the laſt Syllable ſave one, have their Accent in that Syllable as *Extérnal*, *Abúndant*; but 'tis not ſo in *Excellent*.

Words ending in *ize*, or *ure*, or that have *ei* in their laſt ſyllable, have their Accent on their laſt Syllable; as *Eternize*, *Inúre*, *Receive*, *Interfeir*.

Theſe words of two Syllables following, written after the ſame manner, being both *Nouns* and *Verbs*, are diſtinguiſhed in ſound only by the Accent; The *Verbs* having it in the *laſt* Syllable, The *Nouns* in the *laſt but one*. And therefore tho in other caſes we do not uſually in our *writing* or *Prints* mark the *Accent*; yet there it ought not to be omitted.

If you are ábſent *I will* abſént *my ſelf.*

You muſt not think Beating an ábuſe, *if you* abúſe *Gentlemen.*

I will adviſe *with Councel, and follow their* ádvice.

Out

Out of the Church Cóllects *you may* Collect *a good Prayer.*

Of Simples is made a Cómpound *by him that can* Compoúnd.

If we can Convért *a man from Sin to Holineſs, he proves a good* Cónvert.

If he had his Deſért *he ſhould live in a* Déſert.

Without a Cóntract *two cannot* Contráct.

Some witty Dévice *I will* Deviſe.

The wicked mans íncenſe *the Lord doth* incénſe.

Againſt ſuch an óbject, *I have nothing to* objéct.

With a rich Préſent *he did her* Preſént.

He's a Rébel *that dares* Rebél *againſt his King.*

With great Tórment *they did him* Torment.

His Enemies he did Overthrów *with a mighty* óverthrow.

Tho you look for no Récompence, *yet I will* Recompénce *you.*

The word *Humane*, when it comes before a Subſtantive is accented in the *firſt*, but when it follows a Subſtantive, in the *ſecond* Syllable; as *Húmane Learning*; *Chriſt* had two Natures, the one *Divine* the other *Humáne.*

Somes words likewiſe of one Syllable being both *Nouns* and *Verbs*, are diſtinguiſht only by the Accent; The *Verbs* being markt with that which is called an *Acute* Accent, thus ' ; And the *Nouns* with that which is called a *Grave Accent*, which is the ſame mark turned the other way, thus ` .

Let us Clóſe *with an Hedg the great* Town-cloſe
In good Soòth *I love not to* Soóth *or flatter.*
Get you out of the Houſe *and* Hóuſe *the Cattel.*

A Cat

A Cat Lives *nine* Lives; *but the firſt word here ſome write thus*, Liv's.

Note alſo that theſe following words being written ſhort and markt with an *Apoſtrophus*, are pronounced long, *Advis'd, fin'd, immur'd, tun'd, ſcal'd, admir'd, fir'd, undermin'd, chas'd, hir'd, pin'd, tam'd, bor'd, lin'd, cas'd, mir'd, repos'd, manur'd, ſtor'd, ſow'd mow'd*, and the like.

Only theſe, *Tunn'd, pinn'd, pill'd, demurr'd*, muſt be with a double Conſonant, and ſound ſhort, to make a difference between them and *tun'd, pin'd, pil'd, immur'd*, which are long.

The Seventh LESSON.

Containing an Alphabetical Table of certain hard words in frequent uſe, giving not only their true Writing, *and the Accent, ſhewing how to* Pronounce *them; but alſo the* meaning *and* Derivation *of the moſt difficult.*

Accéſs, ácceſſary — *From the Latin Verb* accedo, *to approach unto, or joyn with.*

To Achiéve — *Perform or accompliſh, from the French* Acheúve.

To Acquiéſce — *From the Latin word* Acquieſco, *to Reſt.*

Adiéu — *A French word, ſignifying* To God.

To Adjoúrn (*not* Ajourn) — *From* ad *to, and* jour *in French, a Day.*

Advoú-

Advoúſon—— } *The Right of Preſenting to a Spiritual Living.*

Affairs——

Affliction——

Affráid (*not* aſeard)——

Agreéable——

Allégiance——

Amércement—— *A being at the Kings Mercy.*

Ammunition——

Análogie—— *Proportion or like reaſon.*

Anályſis—— } *A Reſolution or Diviſion of any Subject into its proper parts.*

Anchor—— } *Becauſe it comes from the Latine* Anchora.
(*not* Ankor)

A'ndirons—— } *But I conceive it ſhould rather be* Hand-irons.

A'phoriſm—— *A general Rule, eſpecially in Phyſic.*

Apócalyps—— *A Revelation, or Diſcovery.*

Apócrypha—— *Hidden, Obſcure, or Doubtful.*

Apóthecary——

A'pophthegm— *A wiſe Saying of ſome Famous Man.*

Aríthmetic—— *The Art of* Numbring.

A'rtichock—— } *From the Italian* Articiocco.
(*not* Hartichoak)

Aſsízes——

Aſſóciation——

A'theiſm—— *Denying a God.*

Aúdience—— *An hearing.*

A'wkward——

Awry.——

To baffle——

Bailiff——

Báptiſm——

Baſtinádo—— } *To beat, from the French word* Baſton, *a Cudgel.*

Beatie

Beautie
To Bláson.
Blaspheme
Breadth
A Burgess
Business
Buyer (*not* Bier)
A Cabbin—*Of a Ship.*
Cáitif—*A wretched or miserly Fellow.*
To Cackle
Camerade—*Falsly, yet commonly written* Comrade, *for it comes from the French* Camerade, *a Chamber-Fellow.*
Camphire—*A Drugg.*
To Cancel
Cap-a-pé—*From the Latine,* A Capite ad pedem, *from Head to Foot.*
Caprichious—*From the Spanish word* Capriche, *whimsical or humoursome.*
Catalogue
Catarrh—*A flowing down of raw humours from the Head.*
Catastrophe—*A notable turn or change.*
Catechism—*Instructing by asking of Questions.*
Cathedral—*The chief Church of a whole Bishopriek.*
Ceremony
Certiorari—*A Writ to remove a Cause, which the Vulgar foolishly pronounce* Sessararo.
Chimera—*An idle fancy, or thing that never was.*
Chimney
Chiromancy—*The Art of telling Fortunes by the Hand.*
Chirurgeon.

Choriſter——*Corruptly pronounced* Quiriſter.
Chronicle——
Cieling——} *Of an Houſe, from* Cœlum *Heaven.*
Cinamome——} *Spice ſo called, from the Latine* Cinnamomum.
Circingle——*From* Circum.
Circuit——*About.*
Circúmference——
Clyſter——} *Corruptly written* Gliſter; *whereas it comes from the Greek* Cluzo *to purge*
Cochineil——} *A Worm uſed in* Dying, *and* Phyſick, *ſaid to be bred in the Shrub called* Holy-Oak.
Complaiſánt——*Of good humour and pleaſing.*
Condeſcention——*A yeilding unto.*
Cuerpo——} *A Spaniſh word from the Latine* Corpus *a Body; whence* en Cuerpo, *ſignifies* without a Cloak.
Cymbal——*An Inſtrument of Muſic.*
Cynick——} *A moroſe ill-humoured Fellow, from the Greek* Cunos *a Dog.*
Daughter——
Debauch——
Debonair——*Courteous.*
Debt——*From the Latine* Debitum.
Decalogue——} Ten word, *but uſed for the Commandments.*
Devoir——*Duty.*
Deficient——*Wanting.*
Díalogue——*A ſpeech between two or more.*
Delírious——*Doting or giddy.*
Dióceſan——*The Biſhop of the Dioceſs.*

Ec-

Eccéntric—— } *That hath no Centre, or moveth out of it.*
E'cstacy——*A Trance.*
Ephémeris—*A Day-Book.*
Epidémick—*Universal.*
E'pilogue—*A concluding Speech.*
Epíphany—*An Appearing.*
Etymólogy—*The true deriving of a word.*
Eunuch——*Pronounced as if written* Efnuk.
Exchéquer——————————
Fécible—— } *From* Facio, *as much as doe-able; or if you will derive it immediately from the French, you may write* Feazible.
Fight——————————
Flight——————————
Genéalogy— } *A Pedigree, or Account of ones Fore-Fathers.*
Geógraphy—*A Description of the Earth.*
Geómetry—*Measuring of the Earth.*
Glócester—*(City)*
Gospel—— } *From the Saxon* Gods Spell, *that is his* power; *or the Dutch,* Godts Spiegel, *Gods Looking-Glass.*
Grieve——————————
Gudgeon——————————
Haughty——————————
Hémisphere } *Half the Sphere, or as much of the Heavens as we can see.*
Hermáphrodite—*One that partakes of both Sexes.*
Héterodox—*One that holds wrong Opinions.*
Heterogéneous—*Of disagreeing kinds or natures.*
Híerarchy——*Sacred Government and Rulers.*
Hieroglíphicks } *Characters darkly signifying something Sacred.*

Homogéneous--*Of like kind.*
Hymn
Hyperbólical—*Above the exact Truth.*
Hypócrisy
Hypóthesis——*A Supposition.*
Impóstume—— } *A Swelling, or corrupt Matter in the Body; but it ought to be writ* Apostеme.
Incéndiary—— } *A Fire-flinger, one that Embroils Affairs,* A Make-bate.
Indictment
Invéigle.
An Ícicle
Knight
Knuckle.
Lábyrinth——*A maze which one cannot get out of.*
Leicester——(*Town.*)
To Limn——*As Painters do.*
Lincoln——(*City*)
Magícians
Málaga-Sack
Manage—— } *From the Latine* Manu agere, *to guide with the Hand.*
Mánuscript—*A hand writing.*
Margin—— } *For it comes from the Latine* Mar-
(*not* Margent) } go, Marginis.
Marquess——*A Title of Honour next a Duke,*
Marchioness—*His* Lady.
Martin-mass-Beif
Masselin—— } *Wheat and Rye together, but it ought*
(*or* Mislen)— } *to be writ* Miscelan.
Mássacre—— } *Commonly ill-pronounced, as* Mas-sácre.
Mastive-Dog
Mathemátician
Matthew——(*not* Mathew) *The proper Name.*

Me

Mechánic——— *An Handy Crafts-Man:*
Metamórphosis—*A changing of shape.*
Methéglin ——————————————
Mónsieur——— *My Lord.*
Mádame———*My Lady:*
Néighbour ——————————————
Nótice ——————————————
Nóvice ——————————————
Obscéne——— } *Filthy, Baudy, from* Ob scœnam, *fit for a Stage-Play.*
Oecónomy —— *The Government of a Family.*
Orphan ——————————————
Pamphlet——————————————
Pánegyrick—— *A Praising.*
Phlebótomy——*Blood-letting.*
Phlegm ——————————————
Phthisick———*A Cough of the Lungs.*
Physiógnomy ——————————————
Premunire —— *Which is ill sounded* Premineer.
Presbyter———} *From the Greek* Presbuteros, *an* Elder.
(*not* Presbiter)
Priest——— *A Contraction of* Presbyter.
Propítious—— *Favourable.*
Qúadrangle — *A Square.*
Recógnizance ——————————————
Relieve ——————————————
Rendezvous —— ——————————————
Rheumatism — *The Wind-Gout.*
Sácriledge ——————————————
Salad(*not* Sallet) *For it comes from the French* Sálade.
Sálisbury (*Town*)
Satyr ——————————————
Sauciges———*For they are rather Sauce than Meat.*
Sceleton———*The bare Bones of a Body.*

Sciática —— *A Diſeaſe in the Hips.*

Sciſſors —— *A word variouſly miſwritten, as* Scizzars, Siſſers, Cizzars, Ciſſers, *&c. but all* wrong, *for it comes from* Scindo, Scidi, Sciſſum, *to Cut; and* Sciſſor *is plain Latine for a* Cutter.

Scútchion —— *From the Latine* Scutum, *a Shield, whereon they wore their* Arms *in days of Yore.*

Séptuagint —— *Seventy, commonly uſed for the Greek Tranſlation of the Old-Teſtament.*

Shériff ——

Seive —— *From the Greek* Seio *to ſhake.*

To Sigh ——

Sóloeciſm —— *An abſurd or barbarous Expreſſion.*

Sóphiſtry —— *Fallacy in arguing.*

Sycóphant —— *A Flatterer.*

Tautólogy —— *An impertinent Repetition.*

Theólogy —— *Divinity.*

Verdict ——

Vice-gérent ——

Viſcount —— *The* ſ *not ſounded.*

Uſquebagh —— *An Iriſh ſtrong Liquor.*

Wedneſday ——

Widow (*not* Widdow) —— *Becauſe from the Latine* Vidua.

Worceſter —— (*City*)

To Yawn ——

Young ——

Zealot. ——

Note, The uſe of the *Accent* in this *Leſſon* is to ſhew you how long words ought to be pronounced; for

for the Syllable ſo markt, muſt be raiſed, and the reſt ſpoke ſhort; as *Scéleton* not *Scelé-ton*, *Theólogy*, not *Theoló-gy*, and ſo of the reſt, which a little obſervation, will make familiar.

The Eighth LESSON.

Of words much alike *in* Sound *but unlike both in* Signification, *and manner of* Writing.

SImilitudes are the common Field wherein Error is ſown and does moſt thrive; So Hypocrites in a garb of Religion firſt cheat the World, and at laſt themſelves; So Briſtol-Stones are taken for Diamonds: And thus words of *reſembling Sound*, tho *different Senſe*, are moſt apt to betray us into miſtakes in writing them. To diſtinguiſh which, to common Capacities, I ſhall here preſent you with a Collection, Alphabetically as near as may be, of the moſt material; That ſo theſe Maſqueraders being reſpectively brought to an Interview, the difference between them may more eaſily and certainly be diſcerned, and conſequently the true manner of writing each.

Which being all that is here deſignd, the Judicious Reader will eaſily pardon the (otherwiſe) *frivolouſneſs* of the Senſe of many of the Sentences. However take them as follows.

Abel *was not* able *to reſiſt his brother Cain, and was buried without the ſound of* a Bell. A.

If that Statute were absolute, *yet 'tis now* obsolete *or out of use.*

Tho you Advise *me well, I have not Grace to follow your* Advice.

A whole Acre *of Wood-land this year will scarce afford one* Acorn.

I Account *nothing more fit for a Lad to learn, then to keep* Accompt *well.*

My Kinsman or Allie, *uses to* Allay *his Wine with Water, when he is in the Bowling-*Alley.

Some think there is no necessity to alter *the Lords Table into the form of an* Altar.

All *that the Cobler gets by his* Awl, *goes for* Ale, *and yet when his Wife complains, he cries what* ail *you?*

A Boy that hath a loud *voice must not be* allow'd *to speak* aloud *in the School.*

I will not Assent *(or agree) that any of my Children shall Clamber up the* Ascent, *(or rising) of yonder Hill.*

I would give an Angel *to learn to* Angle *well.*

The cœlestial sign Aries *is wont to* arise *in March.*

As *I was tying my* Ass *to an* Ash-*tree, there came one to* ask *for an* Axe, *and told me what feats and mighty* Acts *he had done in the West. But I found by his* Errand *that he was an* arrant *Lyer.*

An't *I a fool to cry, because my* Aunt *was stung with an* Ant *or Pismire?*

By Gods Assistance *I shall need no such* Assistants *as you.*

B.

How did they Babble, *that went to build the Tower of* Babel, *yet it prov'd but a meer* Bable.

He is both a Batcheler, *and wants a Wife, and* Batchelour *of Arts, and wants a good Benefice.*

The Watchmen that kept the Beacon *on the Hill,*

did

did beckon to me, and beg'd a piece of Bacon.

An Old man with a bald pate, being hit with a foot-ball, bawl'd out like one of the Priests of Baal.

I brought a Barberrie-tree out of the Land of Barbary for my Sister Barbara.

Baulm is a good Herb, but nothing like the Balm of Gilead.

At Christmas I had rather have my Coat lin'd with good Baiz, than my windows deckt with Rosemary and Bays.

I shall beat you if you bait me thus, for I tell you for all you Curse and Ban, that if you publish the Banes of Matrimony with that Wench, it will be your Bane; therefore put on your Band and seal a Bond that you will never come into her Company again.

Boy you must go by and by, and buy me a quart of Sack to buoy up my Spirits.

When Women will wear the Breeches it causes sad Breaches with their Husbands.

A man well Bred sometimes comes to want Bread; and a Brood of Geese may pass in a way that is not very Broad.

His Cloaths are bare, because he drinks more Beer then he can bear, which makes him as fierce as a Bear, and will quickly bring him to the Church-yard on a Bier. Therefore 'tis best not to play the Beast, least common Bruit proclaim you a meer Brute.

'Tis dangerous to call a Barrister at Law, common Barrettor; But a Knight of the Post to fill his Belly, will Belie his own Father.

I will give you a fat Buck for that new Book; & a good Bever (or afternoons Luncheon) for your Biever-hat.

Whilst two Maids, the one Black, the other Bleak (or Pale) did Bleach, (or Whiten) their Linnen; the Wind blew away both their blue Wast-Coats.

You may eaſily bend this Bowe, *or* bow *that* bough *of a Tree.*

Becauſe he brews *good* Ale, *and can make rare fat* Brewis, *it does not follow that he can heal a* Bruiſe *well.*

Boy, bolt *the door, and then* boult *the Meal, and ſee what Corn has* been *in the* Bin; *but let not an hole be* bor'd *through this* board, *all the while you* bord *with me; yet if the* Boar *come, you may* bore *him through the Snout.*

C. *At* Callice *in* France *I bought this Golden* Chalice *or Cup, and carryed it to* Cales *(or Cadiz) in* Spain.

As far as I can ken *or perceive,* Cain *did not kill his Brother with a* Cane.

If you are ſuch a Champion, *why do you not go into the* Campaign? *But you had rather lye at home and drink the* Champaign *Wine.*

Where Cannons *roar,* Canons *or Rules bear little ſway.*

I met our Carrier *on a full* Carriére.

Tho it be a large Cauldron *it will not hold a* Chaudron *(or 36 Buſhels) of Coals.*

The Judg pitied my Caſe *for the Juſtice of my* Cauſe.

A Man's Cattel *are not all his Goods and* Chattels.

If you do not ceaſe *from ſuch ill language, I will* Seiſe *all your Goods in Execution.*

The Roman Cenſor, *or Reformer of manners, would have paſſed* Cenſure, *or Judgment on any that ſhould have let fall the* Cenſer, *wherein the Incenſe was.*

Whilſt I ſtood here Sentrie *(but properly* Sentinel*) you have got enough of the herb* Centorie *to laſt for a whole* Century *(or hundred) of years.*

Be of good Cheer, *you may eat good* Chear *ſitting in a ſorry old* Chair, *without having a* Chare-woman.

I will play a game at Chess *with you for that Parmesan* Cheese *that lies in yonder* Chest, *and meet you either at* Chichester *in Sussex, or at* Cicester *in Glocester-shire.*

In winter a Child *may soon be* chill'd *with cold, and then tho he may eat a* Citron, *he will not be fit to play upon the* Citern.

*You shall sometimes hear a plain man in a frize-*Coat, *newly come from a Sheep-*cote, quote *Scripture very pertinently.*

The Cat with her Claws *has torn out one* Clause *out of my Book.*

When I had got the Collier *by the* Collar, *I soon allay'd his* Choler.

I will Chuse *this Bullock that now* Chew's *the Cud.*

Come *hither and let me* Comb *your Head.*

I Conjure *you do not go about to* Cónjure.

I could *only turn him out into the* Cold, *and so* cool'd *his Courage.*

It is a common *thing for Students to* commune *or talk together at their* Commons.

Just as the Cock Crew, *a* Crue *of Thieves entred the House and stole a* Cruse *of Oil.*

I will not give you this peice of Coral *for your Christmas* Carol.

The Sluggard had rather snort upon a Couch *than ride in a* Coach.

The Colonel *of the Regiment sent into this* Colony *or Plantation, met the* Coroner *with his Inquest sitting on a dead body murther'd in a* Corner, *& asking* Counsel, *was told he must repair to the Kings* Council.

You may well call me Cousin *since you* cosen *me of a whole flail of* Corants *that cost me* currant *money, and now pretend they were lost in the* Current, *or Stream.*

A course *fellow going to* Course *an Hare began to*

Curse

Curſe *and Swear, when he met a dead* Corſe *or Corps, becauſe it interrupted his Game.*

Falling into a Creek *of the Sea, I got a* Crick *in my* Neck, *becauſe I could not* Nick *the time.*

I can play on a Cymbal, *and eat a* Simnel, *Bun or Cracknel, but cannot underſtand every* Symbol, *that is, Badge, Mark, or private Token.*

D.

The proud Dame *if it lay in her power would* Damn *me (as I* deem) *to the pitt of Hell, for making a* Dam *in the River, and* Damming *up her Light; but I value the* Dámſel *no more then I do a* Damſin.

The old Black Dyer *paid* dear *for Stealing my Lords* Deer, *and 'tis no wonder he* deceaſed *ſo ſoon after he was* diſſeiſed *of his Land, ſince he was ſo much* diſeaſed *before.*

Since we differ, *let us not any longer* deferr *to put the buſineſs to Arbitration.*

Doll *when all is* done *is but a* dull *Laſs, and of a* dun *colour, and yet hopes to marry a Spaniſh* Don.

Thanks is due *to God for every ſweet morning* dew: *but becauſe they quickly bid the world* adieu, *without ſome Rain, all the* dews *would not be worth a* dewce *to the Husbandman.*

Whilſt my Stomack does diſgeſt *my dinner, my brain can* digeſt *or ſet in order my Affairs, and my Eye read the* Digeſt, *or body of the Roman Law.*

'Tis not decent *to* diſſent *or wrangle ſo much about Chriſts* deſcent *into Hell.*

I do not know that the People of the Devizes *in Wiltſhire, are any more addicted to* devices *or tricks then their neighbours.*

My Lady keeps a Diary, *or daily Regiſter, of all the Cheeſes made in the* Dairy.

The Chirurgion will take away the dolor *and pain*

of

of your Wound for a Dollar (a Dutch Coin worth 4 s.)

'Tis no wonder if a man so dissolute and debauch'd, be left desolate, or without Comfort.

If you can catch a Dolphin in the Sea, present it to the Dauphine of France.

What a dust dost thou make, like a Dor, or Drone-Bee, that flutters in and out of the Door, or Mouth of the Hive, and yet is no Doer or Gatherer of Honey.

Do you think ever a Doe in the Park will Eat a piece of Dough?

I will play at Drafts with you for a Draught of Ale, for there is now a great Drought (which I fear will occasion a great Dearth) and I could draw down my Throat as much good Liquor as lyes on yonder Dray.

'Twould make ones Bowels yern, to think how hardly they earn their Living, who Spin Yarn; or for you to see a brave Ewe kill'd by bronzing on a Yew-Tree, e'ne just as she was ready to ean (or bring forth) Twins.

I told my Tenant in his Ear, That if he thought to Eare (or Sowe) my Land every year, it should not be long e'er I turn'd him out.

Now the Wind is East, I have good store of Yeast.

'Tis not with common Earth, but with Brick or Stone that we lay the Hearth of a Chimney.

The most Eminent men are subject to Imminent dangers.

I sent down a Cake to Eaton, and there it was Eaten.

Do not egg me on to steal the Womans Eggs, tho I see them well enough as I cut down the Hedge with the Edge of my Knife.

'Tis pitty but a Woman endued with Vertue, should be endowed with a good Portion or Jointure.

If

If you will Enterr *the Corps, you muſt* enter *the Church-Yard.*

Here is Meat enough, *but not Gueſts* enow *to Eat it.*

Mris. Eſther *Din'd with me on* Eaſter-day, *which was* Yeſterday.

The Executioner *I fear will be your* Executor.

Do you not ſee with your Eyes *that the Water is frozen into* Ice?

F. (*) An old Saxon word, ſignifying an enemy; hence we call the Devil, The Fiend.

He would fain *be thought your* Friend, *but he does but* feign *and diſſemble, for he is indeed a* Fiend (*) *for all he is ſo* fine, *and deſerves to be well* Fin'd, *for you ſhall* find *he regards you no more than the* Fin *of a Fiſh.*

A Woman that is fair, *ſhall be ſought after from* afar, *when ſhe comes into any* Faire; *and if ſhe mind well her* Affairs, *may without* fear, fare *well.*

He had a Falcon *on his Fiſt, and a* Falchion *or ſhort Sword by his Side, and ſo Rid to the* Feaſt, *for he was reſolv'd not to* Faſt.

Following of new Faſhions *deſtroys more People, than the Diſeaſe call'd,* The Faſhions (*or* Farſie) *does Horſes, and is a ſubject fit to be Ridicul'd in a* Farce.

It was not his fault *that they* fought, *but his ill* fate, *that when he was grown ſo* fat, *he ſhould tumble in'o the* Ale-fatt.

Lawyers that are well Fee'd, *may* feed *high.*

'Tis a common Phraſe, *that the end of Feaſts is better than the beginning of* Frays; *However, if it* Freez, *a* Froiſe *is good* Victuals *to nouriſh the* Vitals, *and whilſt your Wife* Fry's *it, you may put on your* Frize-Coat, *and Line your Gown with* Furrs, *or fetch in* Furzes *for the Fire.*

I have fill'd *my Barns with Hay out of the* Field,

but

but must get my Tools new Fil'd *before I can go to work in the Wood.*

My Brother Phillip *gave the Wheel-wright a* Fillip *on the Nose, for not making the* Felloes *of his Coach-Wheels* fellows, *or of equal size.*

Tho you cannot fly *like a Bird, not skip like a* Flea, *yet you ought to* flee *from Ill-Company, lest they* Flie-blow *your Reputation.*

*I laid my Wheat-*Flour *on the Barn-*Floor, *and went into the Garden and gather'd a delicate* Flower.

He is not the fourth *that went* forth, for *there were* four *gone* afore.

I cannot afford *to give you this fat* Fowl *for carrying me over this* foul Foord, *or dirty shallow passage in the River.*

The Wind blew a fair Gale, *but I was vext at the* Gall, *because the trotting Jade did* Gaul *me so sorely.* G.

I know not whether he were Jew or Gentil, *but he was very* Gentile *in Cloaths, and* gentle *of Speech.*

I saw him Run the Gantlop, *for stealing a* Gauntlet, *and I doubt his End will be either the* Gallies *at Sea, or the* Gallows *at Land.*

A Buffoon or common Jester *is known by his* Gesture *and Grimaces.*

Can you Gues *what* Guests *I had to Night, who by way of Drol and* Jest, *told me all the* Gests *(or Exploits) of* Alexander *the Great.*

GOD *is our chief* Good, *and each Chastisement he sends, is but a* Goad *or Excitement to our Duty.*

A Grey-hound (*) *is not always* Gray, *nor does the Merchant fetch* Grease *(or Kitchinstuff) nor* Amber-grese *from* Greece.

Tho you are grown Gross, *because you have drank a* Gross *(or 12 dozen) of Bottles of Charret, yet I shall*

(*) *Græcus Canis*, because first used amongst the *Greeks.*

ſhall make you Groan, *as great as you are* grown, *if I catch you in my* Grot (*or Cave*) *and not leave you worth a* Groat.

He is gone *in his* Gown *with his* Gun, *which tho it be* Gilt *with Silver, cannot take off the* Guilt *of his Conſcience for Shooting the Man.*

H.

Be not ſo harſh *with the Cook, for he has made us a good* haſh *of the Chicken your Hen did* hatch.

Hale *this rude Fellow out of the* Hall, *and thruſt him out of doors, tho it* Hail.

The Hart *we Hunted had a mighty* Heart, *and the Noiſe of our Hounds was ſo* hard, *as to be* heard *thrô all the* Herd *in the Park.*

My Maſters Heir, *Riding to take the* Air, *without a Periwig, in his own* Hair, *juſt* here, *as I do* hear, *ſtarted an* Hare, *for which he gave the Hunts-man his* hire, *that amounted to Half a Crown and no* higher.

My Lady ſends you an Haunch *of Veniſon by my* Hands, *becauſe you ſhould not* Enhaunce *the Price of your Commodity, and that you may Drink an Health to* Hanſe-en-kelder, *the Child ſhe goes with.*

'Tis *uncivil for any one to* hiſs *at* his *Friend.*

I did hy *me to the Hill, and being got ſo* high, *ſaw at once the* Hay *in the Meadow, & the* Hoy *in the Thames.*

How ſhould a red Hering *keep a* Deaf *man from* Death, *or recover his* Hearing, *any more than an* Herſe *ſhould kill the* Horſe *that draws it, or make the Driver* Hoarſe?

My Belly being empty or hollow, *I can* hollo *aloud from a* Holly-*Tree; but am not* wholly (*or altogether*) *fit to* hallow *or Conſecrate a Church; for that is the work of an* holy *man.*

How doth that Cooper (whom *I ſaw at* home) Whoop *and bawl about the* Hoop *of a Tub, thrô which when before it was* whole, *he bor'd a* hole. 'Ti

'Tis sad to see a Woman with hoary hairs turn Whorish.

Old Hugh was of a pale hue when the Hu-and-Cry overtook him, and yet could hew down a Tree.

James! if you stand lolling so long on the Jambs, or sides of the window, it will imply that you want some employ; therefore be not idle, but pluck down that Idol, or false God. I.

Thô you have a good Insight into your Trade, let me incite you to good Husbandry and Civility; for many that are Ingenious (or witty) are not Ingenuous, or good-natur'd.

My Son Joel got a Jowl of Salmon from Job Serjant, for a certain Jobb, whilst his Sister Joice squeez'd out the Juice of an Orange, sitting on the Joist of our Chamber-floor.

The Carpenter can make his Wife no other Joynture then that of his Jointer or long Plane.

I can sleep on the Keel of a ship without disturbing the Chyle (or first digestion of Meat) in my Stomach; but it will certainly Kill one to be thrown into a Lime-kiln, when it is burning. K.

That Lamb is Lame.

A Soldier cut the Cable with his Lance, and presently we did Lanch into the Deep.

The Tin-man would give all the Latten in his Shop to speak Latine; to obtain which he went to Leyden in Holland, but return'd not over-laden with Learning, but as Leaden a dunce as he went.

The poor diseased Leper having but one Leg is no good Leaper or Jumper, yet he kill'd a Leopard, and was present at the League at Nimmigen, for I heard him alledg he travell'd many leagues to get thither.

My daughter Letice, *who is but a young* Lass, *looking* last *night thro the* Lattise *of the window, saw one stealing* Lettuce *out of the Garden, and cry'd out, Alas! we are robb'd.*

Of two evils chuse the least, left *at* last *you repent it.*

I will give you a Leash *of Hares for your* Lease *of yonder Field; and you shall have priviledge to* Leaze *in it, as often as 'tis Sown.*

If you will listen *diligently, I will* lessen *your* Lesson; *but if you will tell* Lies, *you deserve to be eaten up with* Lice.

Tho I am loth *to eat Cheese, yet I do not* loath *it; nor am I so* licorish *as to love* Licoris, *yet I can drink a cup of good* Liquor.

M. *The Golden* Legend *contains a* Legion *of Fables.*

At Church whilst the Liturgie *was Reading, he fell into a* Lethargy, *and was carried home in an Horse-*Litter, *as I was informed by* Letter.

The Maior *of our Town, on his bay* Mare, *rid out to meet the* Major *of the Regiment; who came in a Coat of* Mail, *attended by Twenty of the* Male *Sex, who all made a* Meal *together, but were forc'd to send* Miles *the Footman down to the* Mills, *which were two* miles *off, for a* Mess *of Potage well-season'd with* Mace, *but instead of it, he brought a* Mash *for an Horse.*

This Landlord of mine *in my* mind *is not able in any good* manner *to* manure *half the Land belonging to this* Manour; *and therefore sent me a* Message *to take one* Messuage *or Tenement off his hands.*

Ay marry! *no wonder our Maid* Mary *is so* merry, *it seems* Martin *the Butler of* Merton-*Colledge is to* Marry *her, and she fancies* Marriage *to be a* Merry-Age; *but I wish he be not* marred, *by being* Marry-ed *too soon.*

Hang

Hang up the wet Mantle *on the* Mantil-tree *to dry.*

By the end of March, *our Troops may be able to* march *over the* Marſh *(notwithſtanding* moſt *part of this Spring has been ſo very* moiſt*) My Lord high* Marſhal, *a very* Martial *man, is to Command them.*

The Mane *of an Horſe is not the* main *thing to be regarded when one goes to buy him, but a Courtly* Mein *or Carriage is an Ornament to a Gentleman.*

'Tis but meet *that a Gluttons* Meat *ſhould be* mete *out to him.*

This Medal *is of the beſt* Metal, *and was given me by a Fellow of good* Mettle.

Proſe is meeter, *or more fit, for a Diſcourſe of* Meteors, *than* Metre *or Verſe.*

The Spaniard that had been caſt away and forc'd to Feed on Maſte *or Acorns in the Wilderneſs, vow'd if ever he got home to hear* Maſs, *he would offer to St. Nicholas a Taper as big as the* Maſt *of his Ship; but when he was return'd, and had a good* Meſs *of Meat at his Table, ſwore a Candle of fifteen to the Pound at* moſt *ſhould ſerve turn.*

What makes you be in Mourning *this* Morning? *Becauſe my Siſter, whom my Mother (being a Suffolk-woman) call'd her pretty* Moder, *is dead.*

He is a Miniſter, *and belongs to our* Minſter, *but the other is a* Minſtrel.

The poor Widows Mite *was more acceptable to God, than all their Offerings who* might *well ſpare it.*

Mr. More *and one* more, *rid over the* Moor, *in* meer *kindneſs to Viſit me, but juſt as they came to the* Moat *that goes about our Houſe, a* Mote *(or ſmall particle of Duſt) got into his Eye, and we perceiv'd his* Cloaths *(which were of good* Cloth) Moth-*eaten.*

What made the Labourer ſling his Hodd of Morter *into the Apothecaries* Mortar?

There's Life in a Muſſel *(or little Shell-Fiſh) and 'tis a pretty good* Morſel; *but I think you cannot find one* Muſcle *in its Body; yet I will not offer to* muzzle, *or ſtop your Mouth, if you ſay you can.*

How came this pitiful Muſtard-maker *to be* Muſter-Maſter *of our Regiment?*

N. *He is a* Knave, *ſtark* naught, *and good for* nought, *for he ſtole the* Nave *of my Cart-wheel; and if he had been* able, *would have ſtabb'd his Wife in the* Navel.

Nay, Neice! *be not ſo* Nice, *for if you are afraid when you ſtand ſo* nigh, *to hear my Horſe* Neigh, *the People will call you ſilly* Cockney.

He neither *wanted the Bleſſings of the upper nor the* neather *Springs.*

What a noiſe *do you keep with your ſnotty* Noſe, *that we cannot hear the* News?

None *of your Scholars were preſent at* Noon, *nor could tell when the* Nones *of April began, tho I aſkt them for the* nonce, *to make them bluſh at their Ignorance.*

O. *We went* o'er *the Thames in a pair of* Oars, *laden with good ſtore of Silver* Ore, *and came before the Juſtices of* Oyer *and Terminer in Southwark.*

'Twould vex one's heart to loſe at once above an ounce *of Gold, and yet not* one *of you will* own *the taking* of *it off from my Shelf, but go* on *to deny it.*

Every hour *is to be well ſpent, becauſe* our *Life is ſo ſhort.*

The King may put forth an Ordinance, *that none may make great* Ordnance, *but ſuch as he appoints.*

Oh!

Oh! *it is my Grief I should* owe *you this Money so long, but to pay you, I will next Market-day, sell my* Oxen *at* (*) Oxon.

What Union *is there between an* Apple *and an* Onyon?

(*) Oxford is often so called, and written from the Latine Oxonium or Oxonia

P.

How Pale *did poor* Pall (*) *look when she had broke her Milk-*Pail *as she went over the* Pales, *by staring at* Poll *the Parrot, which her Couzen* Paul *had brought her.*

(*) A nick Name for Mary.

Nor was she less in pain *when she broke the* pane *of Glass with a Brass-*pan.

I did but pare *one Catherin* Pear *for a* Peer *of the Realm, and he gave me a* pair *of Gloves.*

To gratify her Palate, *she would part with a* Palace, *and pawn her very* Pallet-*bed.*

The Parson *of your* Parish *is a Civil* Person, *and I hope you will not let him* Perish.

Since I took this Boy's part, *he is grown very* pert.

Do you think I will Petition, *or ask you leave, to make a* Partition *or Wall between your Land and mine?*

They had need of Patience *that are Dr. Saffolds* Patients, *if his* Pills *are no better than his* Bills.

I gave him a Bushel of Pease *and* piece *of Cloth, and so made my* Peace, *and got a discharge, which was writ with one of those ten* Pens *that I bought for two* Pence.

Pray, Mister Pierce, *let us* pearce *your Teirce of Claret, for we shall have Nobles and* Peers *of the Land here to day, and a little School boy that will Construe and* Parse *with any Lad i'th Town.*

I Received an Epistle *that invited me to come and Eat part of a* Pestle *of Pork; so I took a* Pistol *in my Hand and a French* Pistole *in my* Pocket, *which an*

Apothecaries Boy would have taken from me, and endeavour'd to knock me down with an huge Pestil *which he took out of the Mortar, which tho it did somewhat* puzzle *me, yet I soundly* paid *him off with a Bulls-*pizzle.

Never did Fisher-man catch Plaice *in this* place.

Men of Power *and Riches, should* pour *forth their Alms into the Laps of the* Poor, *but most are so covetous, that they love altogether to* pore *on Money, and that they* prey *more upon the Needy, than they* pray *to God.*

My Lord President *cited a very good* Precedent *for his Opinion; but the* Principal *of our Colledge went upon a different* Principle.

Last Race he won a Prize *of great* Price, *and much* Praise *for good Horsmanship.*

A true Prophet *seeks not Temporal* Profit *or Gain.*

Q. *'Tis a* a Querie *how the* Quarrel *began, some say about breaking a* Quary *of Glass, others about a* Quarry *of Stones.*

For all she is dress'd like a Queen, *she is but a* Quean.

R. *The Enemy will take and* Rase *(or Demolish) the City, if we do not* Raise *the Siege, for he comes of a cruel* Race *or Lineage.*

I like those Raddishes *best which are* reddish.

When a good King Reigns, *he distributes Blessings like refreshing* Rains *in the Spring, and* reins *in the Wicked as with Bit and Bridle, but God alone searcheth the* Reins.

Why do you thus Rake *and Scrape? That very Cloth which you now* Rack *and Stretch on the Tenters, will go to* Wrack *if the Algerines take it, or a* Ship-wrack *hap-*

happen, for then if none escape, all the Goods will be a Wreck to the King.

I know his Rise (or Original) well enough, but he got an Estate because the Price of Rice did rise on a sudden.

I have read of a certain Reed that grows in the Sea of a red colour.

'Tis Royal to be real in ones Promises and Discourses.

You are a Wretch to stand Idle and Retch your lazy Bones, when I bid you reach me a thing.

Mr. Wright the Wheel-wright did write to me, that 'twas his Right to Enjoy my Cozen Betty's Estate, because he was Married to her according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

As I did Roam towards Rome, lying in a damp Room, a Rheum fell into my Eyes, which was encreased by coming down the River Rhyne, in a Boat made of the Rinde or Bark of a Tree.

S.

The Ship is under Sail, and I hope for a good Sale.

Our Lord and Saviour Christ is of a most excellent sweet Savour to all that Believe in him.

The Scars of the Captains Wounds can now scarce be seen, for I sent him a Balsam of a delicate scent that closed them.

I shall crack your Skull if you will not go to School, and make you a Skuller if you will not be a Scholar.

They say they can see the Sea from hence.

As I was Sealing my Letter, down dropt a piece of the Cieling.

Madam, I am a cold, are you a Scold? No Sir, I am hot, and you are a Sot [where the words a Scold, a Sot, may in Pronounciation sound like as cold, as hot.

Tho you are my Senior *or Elder, you need not ſwagger like the Grand* Seignior.

There are of either Sex, *which ſet down amongſt the different* Sects *in Religion.*

I will not carry my Sheep *beyond Sea in a* Ship, *but ſhear them all in Warwick-*ſhire; *that is, cut their Wool* ſheer *off, whereof I hope to make for my own* ſhare, 20 *l.*

When they began to Shoot *Bullets, they made a great* Shout, *but we* ſhut *the Door, and one of the* Soldiers *was wounded between the* Shoulders.

If you do not Sing *me a* Song, *when I give you the* Sign, *I will* Singe *your Beard with the Candle.*

Their Veſſel did ſink *in one of the* Cinque-*Ports.*

It is an ill ſign *that he is guilty of* Sin, *that is often* ſeen *in bad Company.*

I do not remember any Statute *againſt making a* Statue *of any* Stature.

The Soul *influences the* Sole *of the Foot, but not the* Sole *of the* Shoe, *nor a* Soal-*Fiſh.*

My Son *got up ſoon after the* Sun *aroſe, and fetch'd me a ſum of Money from ſome of my Tenants.*

We were ſtraight *brought into great* ſtreights, *and at the* ſound *of the Cannons the Women fell into a* Swoon.

T. *I got a Duck and a couple of* Teal (*but one had no* Tail) *from a* Tall *Fellow, for a merry* Tale.

Forbear your Tears *and your Lamentations, for theſe diviſions in the Church, and let the* Tares *grow with the Wheat until Harveſt.*

A Teeming *Woman was carryed by a* Team *of Horſes over the* Thames.

Time and Tide *tarry for no man.*

Then

Then *was I no Richer* than *before.*

There their *skill fail'd them.*

Here is too *much* Towe *which these* two *men brought* to *make a Rope* to Tow *the Boat, and therefore I will lay some of it* to *my sore* Toe.

He is better acquainted with a pair of Tongs, *than with the Learned* Tongues.

Here is a Treatise *concerning the late* Treaties *for Peace.*

V.

He followed his Vocation *all the long* Vacation.

'Tis vain *to let Blood in a wrong* Vein; *nor need a Lady put on her* Veil *to buy a joint of* Veal.

I would give a Vial (*or more properly* Phial) *of Aqua-Mirabilis to hear one Lesson on the* Viol.

When I came into the Vale *I did* Vail *my Bonnet; for a* Valley *is of more* Value *than all the Hills about it.*

He was pretty Humble *till we gave him the* Umbles *of a Deer.*

W.

My Son Walter *going by* Water *looks pale and* wan, *now in the* wane *of the Moon; yet with a* wand *in his hand,* waits *for the City-*Waits *to go play before one that stands in the Pillory for cheating with false* Weights.

I wear *such* ware *as I can buy, but if I* were *careful, it would last longer.*

This small Wick *of the Candles, for all it seems so* weak, *will last burning a* Week.

Shall I not win *if I lay a wager that this Southernly* Wind, *will bring me in store of* Wine *from the Canaries?*

He did wring *her hard by the hand, and stole away her* Ring.

When men Woo, *they are oftimes full of* Woe.

Since

Since you did wreſt *or ſprain my* Wriſt, *I have had no* Reſt.

What I got by rote, *as I* wrought *in the day, I* wrot *down at night.*

Y. Yea, yee *ſay* yes, yet *I think your* yeſt *is naught.*

You know it is not good for an Ewe *(or Female Sheep) to brouz on a* Yew-*tree:*

Your *man, to keep his hand in* ure, *has ſtoln a Baſon and* Ewer.

The Ninth LESSON.

Of the Points, *or* Stops, *and other* marks *uſed in* Writing, *and* Reading; *their* Characters, Places, *and* Signification.

DUe *Pointing* is very neceſſary in Writing, to prevent Confuſion, and aſſiſts the Reader, both as to a right *pronunciation*, by the raiſing and falling of the Voice; and alſo, to the more eaſy and diſtinct Apprehenſion of the *Senſe*.

Points being either to a *ſingle word*, or to a *whole Sentence*.

Thoſe that appertain to a *ſingle word*, are,

1. An *Apoſtrophus* (commonly, but not rightly called an *Apoſtrophe*) thus markt [’] which ſignifies the cutting off or omiſſion of a Letter, whereby two Syllables are contracted into one. And this is ſometimes of a *Vowel*, as *Th’appurtenances*, the *Learned’ſt*, *is’t*, *it’s* (or *’tis*) for *the appurtenances*, the *Learnedeſt*, *is it*, *it is*; ſometimes

times of a *Conſonant*, as *'ith'*, for *in the*; and ſometimes of a *Vowel* and *Conſonant* together; as *ne'er*, for *never*; *o'er*, for *over*; *I'll*, for *I will*. It is alſo uſed to denote a Genitive Caſe, as my *Father's* Land, my *Wive's* Son; for *Land of my* Father, *Son of my* Wife.

2. *Diëreſis* is a mark made thus [¨] to denote the parting of two Vowels, which otherwiſe might ſeem to make a Diphthong, and is ſet over the latter Vowel, as in the very word *Diëreſis*, *Gileäd*, &c. of which we have occaſionally ſpoken before.

3. *Hyphen* thus [=] or commonly thus [-] is a note either of joining the Syllables of the ſame word, when one or more of them happen to be *writ* in one Line, and the reſt (for want of room) in another: Or elſe divides the ſeveral integral parts of a compounded word, as *Hand-Granadoes*, *Fancy-pleaſing-faces*, *Fire-ſhovel*. In which kind of compoſition our Language is ſecond to none; no not to the copious Greek it ſelf.

The Points appertaining to a Sentence, are,

1. A *Comma*, the ſame mark under the Line, as *Apoſtrophus* is above it; thus [,] and is a note of a *ſhort ſtay*, or *diſtinction* between words in the ſame Sentence, when yet the Senſe is imperfect, to ſupply which, ſomething follows depending on what went before: And therefore in Reading, the Voice muſt there be a very little ſtopt, but the *Tenor* of it ſtill kept up.

2. A *Colon* (†) thus [:] being a note of *perfect Senſe*, but not of a *perfect Sentence*; becauſe there is ſtill more of it behind: And therefore commonly is ſet before the Reaſon given for what is before aſ-

(†) The word ſignifies in Greek, a *Member*, becauſe 'tis a Material part or Member of a Sentence.

asserted. And here the *Voice* must be *staid* somewhat longer, and the *Tenor* of it a little remitted or let fall.

3. Because in long Sentences there may be need of more distinctions; there is added a *Semi-colon*, (that is, *an half Colon*) thus [;] which differs not much from a *Colon* in its *Use*, but requires somewhat a shorter *Pause*; And indeed, in *Writing* this mark is commonly used instead of, and more often than the *Colon*; but if you would write accurately, you should distinguish them.

4. A *Period* or full stop thus markt [.] is a note both of *perfect Sense*, and a *compleat Sentence*, where the Voice in reading must be *staid* considerably; and the *Tenor* of it at last word fall low, that both the *Reader* or *Speaker* may recover his Breath, and the *Hearer* have time to reflect a little on what is delivered, before they advance to *new matter*.

An Example of these four *Stops* or *Points* we have in that of St. *Paul*, 1 *Cor.* 13. 2. "Thô I have "the Gift of Prophecy, and understand all My- "steries, and all Knowledge: and thô I have all "Faith, so that I could remove Mountains; and "have not Charity, I am nothing.

Or more exactly in that of *David*, *Psal.* 141. 5. "Let the Righteous Smite me, it shall be a kind- "ness; and let him Reprove me, it shall be an "excellent Oyl, which shall not break my Head: "for yet my Prayer also shall be in their Calami- "ties.

How strangely would this Text appear, if any one should write it thus——*Let the Righteous Smite me it, shall be a kindness and let; him Reprove me it shall*; &c.

5. A

5. A note of *Exclamation* or *Admiration* is thus markt [!] As, *O the depth of the Riches, both of the Wisdom & Knowledge of God!* This mark is also used in addressing to any Person, either in the beginning or middle of a Sentence; As, *Sir! May it please your Majesty! We cannot but with all Gratitude acknowledge, that 'tis to you, Great Sir! we owe the Establishment of our Religious Freedom.*

6. A *Parénthesis* is two Semi-circles or half Moons, thus ( ) including some *additional* or *explanatory* words in a Sentence; without which the Sense of the whole doth notwithstanding remain intire; As——*For I know in me (that is in my Flesh) dwelleth no good*——*Honour thy Father and thy Mother (which is the first Commandment with Promise) that it may be well with thee.*

A *Parénthesis* is generally founded with a lower Voice, and endeth as a *Comma*. Sometimes there happens to be a *Parenthesis* within a *Parenthesis*, but this is avoided by the best Authors, because it obscures and perplexes the Sense.

7. *Eclipsis* is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out either at the beginning or end: As,

——————*'Tis still the* Misers *Lot,*
The young Fool *spends all that the old* Knave got.

8. When words are quoted out of another Author, they should be markt thus ["] on the side, which Printers call a *Double-Comma* turn'd.

9. *Index* is a note like a *Hand* with the Forefinger pointing out at something that is remarkable, thus, ☞.

10. *Obelisk*, is a mark of Reference to the *Margin*, thus, †.

11. *Section*

11. *Section* denotes the beginning of a new Head of Diſcourſe, marked thus, §.

12. To theſe we add, that which is called a *Caret* [that is to ſay in Engliſh, *it is wanting*] markt with a Latine Circumflex, thus [^] which is to ſhew where a word forgotten in the heat of the writing, and placed above the Line, is to come in. And alſo this mark [ ] called a *Crotchet*, which generally includes a Word or Sentence *explanatory* of what went before; of which you have ſeveral Examples before, and one juſt above.——And ſo much for Pointing; which carefully obſerved, will add great Grace and Credit to your *Writing*.

The Tenth LESSON.

Of Contractions *in Writing*; Numeral Letters, *and the reaſon thereof; and other* Obſervables *fit for Youth to be acquainted with.*

THere are certain *Abbreviations* or ſhort-writings of ſeveral words, both Engliſh and Latine, in common uſe amongſt us; As,

&	}	for	{ and
ye.			{ the
yt.			{ that
ym.			{ them.

yu.

yu.	for	you.	Sr.	for	Sir.
Mr.		Master.	St.		Saint.
Mrs.		Mistress.	Col.		Colonel.
Bp.		Bishop.	Capt.		Captain.
Esq.		Esquire.	Lieut.		Lieutenant.

&c. Which is to be read *et cætera*, two Latine words, that signify—*and the rest*—but 'tis commonly expressed in English by—*and so forth.*

i. e. *for*, id est, *that is*, *E. g:* for *Exempli gratia*, that is in English, *for Example's sake.*

q. For the Latine word *quasi*, *as if it were:*

vizt. Which must be read *videlicet*, a Latine word that signifies, *that is to say.*

A. D. Anno Dom, *The year of our Lord.*

Per Ann. *for* Per Annum, *by the Year.*

Per Cent. *by the Hundred.*

Sc. which you must pronounce *Scilicet* (not sounding the first *c* at all) a Latine word that signifies as much as *to wit*, or—*that is to say*, in English.

M. A. for Master of Arts.

D. D. Doctor of Divinity.

S. T. D. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor.

MS. You must read *Manuscript*, a written Book or Copy.

Qu. Question. *Obj.* Objection. *Sol.* Solution, or Answer.

Sometimes also Numbers are Express'd by Letters, which is after the manner of the *Latines*, who were wont to signify Numbers by these Letters following.

I. 1.

7 7 7 ?

I. 1. one — Because it seems to be the most *simple* Letter of the whole Alphabet, as being made by one direct stroke, and so fit to represent *Unity*.

V. 5. five — Because it was the *fifth* Vowel.

X. 10. ten — Because it seems made of two V's inverted, and put together.

L. 50. fifty — Because it has the shape of half the old Roman C, when cut asunder.

C 100. an hundred — Because 'tis the first Letter of *Centum*, an hundred.

D. or IↃ 500. five-hundred. — Either because half the old Roman *M* seeming to be somewhat of that form, was in process of time by Ignorant Transcribers taken for a *D*; Or perhaps, because as 1000 is a perfect *Number*: & a *Circle* the most perfect *Figure*, this Letter seeming to be made by an *half Circle* & perpendicular Line, might be thought fit to signify *half a thousand*.

ooo. a thousand — Because the first Letter of *Mille*, which signifies *a thousand*. But the old Roman *M* was somewhat of this form, CIↃ.

'Tis

'Tis observed, that all these *Latine Numeral Letters* put together, make the Number 1666, neither more, nor less.

Note also, That in this way of writing Numbers, when the mark of a lesser Number goes before a greater, it is so much deducted out of it, as IV is but 4. XL 40. But when a lesser follows a greater, it is so much added; as VI 6. LX 60. Their great Numbers stood thus:

5000. IↃ. 10000. CCIↃↃ. fifty thousand, IↃↃↃ. An hundred thousand, CCCCIↃↃↃↃ. A Million (or ten hundred thousand) CCCCCIↃↃↃↃↃ. So much for the old *Roman* way of setting down *Numbers*. Our usual Method of Counting shall be Taught in the following Introduction to *Arithmetick*.

I hope, I need not tell you, that in setting down *sums* of money, *l.* over any Figure or Figures, signifies *Libra*, the Latine for a Pound; *s.* for *Solidus* or *Solidi*, a Shilling or Shillings; *d. Denarius*, or *Denarij*, a Penny or Pence; *Ob. Obolus*, an half-Penny; and *q. Quadrans*, a Farthing. As,

l.	*s.*	*d.*	*ob.*	*q.*
25	14	11	1	1

must be read, Twenty five Pounds, fourteen Shillings, eleven Pence half-Penny Farthing.

Apothecaries Marks and Weights.

℞. *Recipe*, that is, *Take thou.*

ana, Of each alike.

P. A *Pugil*, or half an handful; properly as much as you can take up with your two fore-Fingers and Thumb.

M. Manipulus, an handful.

Q. S. *Quantum Sufficit*, a ſufficient quantity.
Q. L. *Quantum Libet*, as much as you pleaſe.
Gr. a Grain.
℈. A *Scruple*, or 20 Grains.
℥. A *Dram*, or 3 Scruples, that is 60 Grains.
℧. An *Ounce*, or 8 Drams, that is 24 Scruples, 480 Grains.
ſs. Semiſſis, half a Pound.
℔. A *Pound*, or 12 Ounces, that is 96 Drams, 288 Scruples, 5760 Grains.

But here you muſt take notice of *two* different ſorts of Weights, commonly uſed in *England*; *Troy-Weight* and *Aver-du-pois*.

Troy-Weight (ſo called becauſe 'tis ſuppoſed to be uſed by the *Trojans*) is that which the *Apothecaries* uſe, and by that alſo, *Bread*, *Gold* and *Silver* are *Weighed*; It is deduced from a Grain of Wheat gathered out of the middle of the Ear and well dryed: For,

32 ſuch *Grains* of Wheat	make	24 Artificial *Grains*.
24 Artificial *Grains*		1 *Penny-weight*.
20 *Penny-weights*		1 *Ounce*.
12 *Ounces*		1 *Pound*.

Gold-Smiths Weights.

Gold-ſmiths uſe *Mark-weight*, that is, they divide the Ounce *Troy* into 24 equal parts, called *Carects*, and each *Carect* into 4 *Grains* (ſo that their Ounce contains 96 *Grains*) By this they diſtinguiſh the *fineneſs* of their Gold or Silver; for if to the fineſt of Gold be put two *Carects* of *Alloy* (that is Silver, Copper, or other baſer Metal) and both when cold, makes but 24 *Carects* or one Ounce,

Ounce, ſuch Gold is ſaid to be 22 *Carects fine*; for when it comes to be Refin'd, the two *Carects* of *Alloy* will fly away, and leave only 22 *Carects* of *pure Gold*. So if a Pound of Silver be ſo pure, that it loſe nothing in *Refining*, 'tis ſaid to be *twelve Ounces fine*; but if it loſe any thing, ſo much the leſs fine it is ſaid to be; as if it loſe one Ounce, then 'tis 11 *Ounces fine*; If it loſe two Ounces four Penny weight 16 Grains, you muſt ſay, 'Tis *nine Ounces* 15 *Penny weight and eight Grains fine.*

The other ſort of Weight uſed amongſt us is called *Aver-du-pois* [that is, *Have your weight*; the meaning is, you ſhall have *full weight*; for one Pound of *That*, is equal to one Pound, two Ounces, and 12 Penny weights of *Troy-weight*] And this ſerveth to weigh groſſer Commodities, as all ſorts of Grocery-Wares; alſo *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Fleſh*, *Tallow*, *Pitch*, *Lead*, &c.

The ſmalleſt Denomination of this kind of Weight is a *Dram*.

16 Drams	make	one Ounce.
16 Ounces		one Pound.
28 Pounds		one Quarter of an hundred.
4 Quarters		one Hundred weight, that is 112 Pound.
20 Hundred		one Tun.

Wool is ſold by this Weight, of which 14 *Pound* makes one *Stone*; two *Stone* or 28 *Pound* a *Todd*; and 26 *Stone* [that is 364 *Pound*] one *Sack*, by the Statute of the 11. *H.* 7. *C.* 4.

Of Liquid Meaſures.

The leaſt is a *Pint*, taken originally from *Troy-weight* (a *Pound* of Wheat, *Troy-weight*, filling that which we call a *Pint*) the Pint *Beer-meaſure*, contains $35\frac{1}{4}$ ſolid Inches; the *Pint Wine-meaſure*, only $28\frac{7}{8}$ cubical or ſolid Inches.

2 Pints		1 Quart.
2 Quarts		1 Pottle.
2 Pottles		1 Gallon.
8 Gallons		1 Firkin of *Ale* or *Soap*.
9 Gallons		1 Firkin of *Beer*.
18 Gallons & a half		1 Runlet of Wine.
56 Pounds		1 Firkin of *Butter*.
2 Firkins		1 Kilderkin.
2 Kilderkins	make	1 Barrel.
42 Gallons		1 Teirce or 3d. part of a Pipe.
84 Gallons		1 Tertian or 3d. part of a Tun.
63 Gallons		1 Hogs-head.
2 Hogſheads, or 126 Gallons.		1 Pipe or Butt.
2 Pipes or Buts, or 252 Gallons		1 Tun of Wine.

See the Statute, 1. *H.* 6. C. 11.

Of

Of dry Measures.

THese are likewise taken from *Troy-weight*, the least Denomination being a *Pint*.

2 Pints		1 Quart.
2 Quarts		1 Pottle.
2 Pottles		1 Gallon.
2 Gallons		1 Peck.
4 Pecks		1 Bushel, in some place half a Bushel is call'd a *Tovet*.
4 Bushels	make	1 Comb.
2 Combs		1 Quarter.
4 Quarters		1 Chaldron of *Corn*; but 36 Bushels make a Chaldron of *Coles*, and of *Scotch Coles*, 112 Pound *Aver-du pois* to the hundred.
5 Quarters		1 Wey.
2 Weys		1 Last.

Measures of *Longitude* are originally from *Barly-Corns*, taken out of the middle of the *Ear* and well dryed.

3 Barly-Corns		1 Inch.
12 Inches		1 Foot.
3 Foot		1 Yard.
3 Foot 9 Inches, or a yard and quarter	make	1 Ell.
5 Foot		1 Geometrical Pace.
6 Foot		1 Fadom.

5 Yards & a half, that is 16 foot & an half	make	1 Rod, Pole, or Perch.
40 Poles or Perches		1 Furlong.
8 Furlongs		1 Mile, which contains 5280 foot, & 190080 Barlycorns
40 Square Perches		1 Rood of Land.
4 Roods (or 40 Perches long & 4 broad)		One Acre of Land.

See the Stat. 24. H. 8. C. 4.

And here note, for a Caution againſt *Extravagance*, and for encouragement to *Frugality* and good Husbandry in all People, eſpecially *Youth*,

That every Penny **any Perſon ſpends idly would purchaſe a** Yard **(that is three foot) ſquare, and ſomewhat above, of as** good Land **as moſt in England, to** him and his Heirs for ever.

Which is thus Demonſtrated:

Sixteen foot and an half being one Rod, and forty ſuch Rods (that is 660 foot) in Length, and four ſuch Rods (that is, 66 foot) in Bredth, making *one Acre* of Land, it follows, (by multiplying 660 by 66) that every Acre contains 43560 ſquare feet.

Now Land that will let at 20 *Shillings* an Acre *Per Annum.* is as good *as moſt* in *England*; an Acre of which, if ſold at 20 years purchaſe (the uſual higheſt rate) may be bought for 20 *Pounds*, that is for 4800 pence.

Now

Now if you divide 43560 by 4800, the *Quotient* is Nine, and 360 remaining.

Which ſhews that every Penny does purchaſe 9 *Square feet* (that is 3 foot long and three broad) of ſuch good Land, and ſomewhat above—Which is what was to be demonſtrated.

And conſequently it follows, That for *every two Shillings*, you may purchaſe 216 ſquare feet, that is, a peice of Ground of *Eighteen foot long* and *Twelve foot broad*. Space enough to build a pretty *Houſe* upon, or make a little *Garden*; which being well Planted, the Fruit thereof may every year make a man *bluſh*, that he ſhould loſe ſuch a brave Conveniency, meerly for drinking an *unneceſſary quart* of Adulterated *Sack*, or two bottles of ſtumm'd *Clarret*, that hold not three Pints, which perhaps impairs his Health, and expoſes him as a drunken Beaſt to the reproach of Humane Nature.

The *Parts* of any *whole* thing are thus expreſſed: —½ an half, —¼ One Quarter or fourth part —¾ Three Quarters, or three fourth parts—1/20 one twentieth part: So —1/20 of a Pound is a *Shilling* in *money*; —1/16 an *Ounce*, or *Sixteenth part* of a pound of *Tobacco*.

An Eaſy RULE *for Retailing Shop-keepers.*

For every Farthing that a Pound doth coſt,
Reckon Two Shillings and One Groat, which must
Shew you the Price of an Hundred Weight juſt.

For Example.

Raisins are at 3*d* ½ (that is 14 *Farthings*,) the Pound: Twice 14*s* is — 28*s*, and 14 *Groats*, is — 4*s* — 8*d*. That is in all — 32*s* — 8*d*. the just rate by the Hundred Weight, for 112 three-pences make 28*s*, and 112 half-pence 4*s*. 8*d*. together, 32*s*. 8*d*.

The measure of *Time*, arising from a *Minute*.

60 Minutes	make	1 Hour.
24 Hours		1 Day natural.
7 Days		1 Week.
4 Weeks		1 Month.
13 such Months, 1 day and 6 hours		1 Year

But a Year is commonly divided into 12 unequal *Calendar Months*; and how many Days each of them has, this Rhyme will inform you.

Thirty *days hath* September,
June, April, *and* November;
All the rest have Thirty-one,
But February *which stands alone.*
[that is, *has but* 28 *Days.*]

At this rate the Year consists of 365 days, and the six hours are reckoned only every fourth Year, by adding what they amount to, *vizt.* A whole day to *February*, which then has 29 days; and that

that Year (consisting of 366 days) is called *Leap-Year.*

Astronomers subdivide each *Minute* into 60 *Seconds*, markt thus′. And each *Second* into 60 *Thirds*, markt thus″. And according to their exactest Observations, the true Tropical year, is 365 *Days*, 5 *Hours*, 49 *Minutes*, 4 *Seconds*, *and* 21 *Thirds*, which being well near 11 Minutes, less than we usually count a year, causes that running back of our Festivals, which the Church of *Rome*, and most Europæan Nations Subject thereunto, has endeavoured to amend, by adding *ten days* before our Account, which is call'd *New Stile*; their 20th being our 10th day of *August*: yet does not this fully supply the defect; If I mistake not, I could propose a Method which should keep our Reckoning even with the Suns Course for ever; The want of which, has made such an Alteration since the Creation, as from the 23 of *October*, to the 13 of *September.*

Of COINS.

Gold to Silver is in proportion as 12 *to* 1, *and the value of both in* England *is as follows*:

ONe Penny weight of Angel-Gold is worth 4 *s.*—2 *d.*—*ob.* Of Crown-Gold, 3 *s.*—10 *d.*—*ob.* And of Soveraign-Gold, 3 *s.*—6 *d.*—*ob.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver is 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weight of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weight of Alloy of Copper; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver without any Alloy, is worth 3 *l.*—4 *s.*—6 *d.* And one Ounce, 5 *s.*—4 *d.*—*ob*; But with Alloy, the Pound is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.* just.

The

The Weight and Value of the most usual Foreign COINS, *by our Standard.*

Gold Coins.	*Weight,* pen.w.Grains	*Value,* l. s. d.
French Piſtol	4—8	0—17—4
French Lewis	3—14	0—14—4
Holland Rider	6—10	1—4—9
Hungarian Ducket	2—6	0—9—8
Spaniſh Piſtol	4—8	0—17—4
Double Soveraign of Flanders	7—3½	1—8—7
Italian Piſtol	4—6	0—16—7
Gilder of Noremburgh	2—3	0—7—1
Cuckeen of Venice	2—5	0—9—7
A Daniſh Coin with a Crown on one ſide of it.	3—20	0—15—7

Silver Coins.	*Weight,* oz. p. w. gr.	*Value,* s. d. q.
Holland Dollar	0—18—5	4—4—0
Lyon Dollar	0—17—18	3—4—2
Duckatoon of Flanders	1—0—22	5—4—0
Rix Dollar of the Empire	0—18—15	4—5—3
Mexico Ryal	0—17—12	4—4—2
Sevil Ryal	0—17—12	4—4—3
Old Cardecue	0—6—3½	1—6—1
French Lewis	0—17—11	4—4—1
Double Milrez of Portugal	0—14—4	3—6—1
Single Milrez	0—7—2	1—9—0
St. Mark of Venice	0—10—4	2—6—0
Double Dutch Styver	0—1—0	0—1—3
Croſs Dollar	0—18—0	4—2—1
Zealand Dollar	0—13—0	2—7—0
Old Phillip Dollar	1—2—0	4—0—0
Prince of Orange Dollar, 1624	0—18—6	4—3—3
Daniſh Dollar	0—13—0	2—11—1
Portugal Teſton	0—5—0	1—2—3

A brief INTRODUCTION TO ARITHMETIC,

As far as the

RULE of THREE;

Which is as far as moſt *PROFESSIONS* have Occaſion for.

IN *Arithmetic* (that is, the *Art of Counting*, from the Greek word *Arithmos*, which ſignifies *Number*) there are five eſpecial Parts, *vizt. Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subſtraction*, *Multiplication* and *Diviſion*.

Section 1.

Of NUMERATION.

NUmeration teaches how to *ſet down* any Number ſpoken or propoſed; and to read it truly when Written.

To which purpoſe you are to obſerve, That we commonly expreſs all Numbers by theſe *Nine Figures*: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

one, two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, eight, nine.

And 0, which is called a *Cypher*, and by ſome a *Nought*, becauſe of it ſelf it ſignifies nothing, yet encreaſes the value of other Figures that ſtand behind it in the ſame Number.

For

For every Figure Augments its proper value according to the *place* it happens to be in, except the first.

These *places* are reckoned (contrary to our ordinary way of Writing and Spelling) from the right hand to the left (and the reason thereof is, because this *Art of Numbring* was first Taught by the Hebrews, and other Oriental Nations, whose Languages are read that way) so that the Figure that stands furthermost to the right hand, is said to be the *First place*; the next backwards, in the *Second place*; and so of the rest.

Any of the *Nine* Figures in the *First place* signifies only its own single value. In the *Second place*, as many *Tens* as its own simple value; in the *Third place*, so many *Hundreds*; in the *Fourth place*, so many *Thousands*; in the *Fifth place*, so many *Ten thousands*; in the *Sixth*, so many *Hundred thousands*; and in the *Seventh*, so many *Millions*.

For Example, in this Number 1234567, The 7 is barely seven *Unites* or *Ones*; but the 6 in the *second place*, is *six times ten*, that is *sixty*; the 5 in the *third place*, an *hundred times five*, that is *five hundred*; the 4, a *thousand times four*, or *four thousand*; the 3, *three times ten thousand*, that is, *thirty thousand*; the 2 in the *sixth place*, *two hundred thousand*; and the 1 in the *seventh place*, is *one ten hundred thousand*; more properly to be expressed, *A thousand thousand*, or in one word, *A Million*.

All which being put together in your Understanding, you must read the aforesaid Sum [1234567] thus, *One Million, two hundred thirty four Thousand, five hundred sixty seven*. But this Number, 7654321 (which consists of the very same Figures, but contrarywise placed) must be read;

Seven

Seven Millions, six hundred fifty four Thousand, three hundred Twenty one; So 9010400 is *Nine Millions, ten Thousand four Hundred.*

In writing any Number proposed, you must consider in your mind *how many places* it contains, and accordingly set it, as, *One thousand six hundred seventy eight*, 1678.

But if one should bid you write down, *Eleven thousand, eleven hundred and eleven*; you must not mind the sound of the words (and so write 111111 making *six places*, for that would be, *One hundred and eleven thousand, one hundred and eleven*) but consider that, *Eleven thousand and eleven hundred* properly expressed, is *Twelve thousand and one hundred*, and so you must set down the whole, thus, 12111.

So if you are required to set down *a Million wanting one*; thus it is, 999999, that is, *Nine hundred ninety nine thousand, nine hundred ninety nine.*

Sect. 2.

Of Addition.

1. *Addition* is the putting together of two or more Numbers or Sums, so as that the Total value of them all may be discovered.

And is either of Sums of *one Denomination*, as if I have 257 Sheep in one Field, and 725 in another, and 901 in a third place, how many Sheep have I in all?

Or of several Denominations, some of a greater, some of a lesser value; As *Pounds, Shillings, Pence; Days, Hours, Minutes; Yards, Quarters, Nails*;

As

As if I owe one man 25 *l*—04 *s*.—8 *d*. to another 9 *l*.—19 *s*.—11 *d*. to a third 127 *l*.—00 *s*.—01 *d*. what do I owe in all?

2. To Resolve these and all such Questions (tho never so many particulars) observe,

That you set down your Sums of one denomination exactly *even* under one another, *unites* under unites, *tens* under tens, *hundreds* under hundreds, *&c.* And so in Sums of *several Denominations*, let every Denomination be placed under those of its *own kind*. And 'tis most proper to set the *greatest* uppermost;

As the aforesaid Numbers of one denomination, thus:	And those of several denominations, thus:
	l. *s.* *d.*
901	127——00——01
721	025——04——08
157	009——19——11

☞ And be sure you do not set down more in the place of a lesser denomination, than makes one or more of the greater; for 'twould be absurd and ridiculous to write thus——18 *l*.—22 *s*.—15 *d*. or 5 *hund*.—112 *pounds*—20 *ounces*, whereas it should be 19 *l*.—3 *s*.—3 *d*. and 6 *C*.—1 *l*.—4 *ounc*.

3. Having rightly set down your several Sums that are to be added, draw a *Line* under them; and beginning at the first place of the *lowermost* Number, add it to the rest of that rank, and for every *Ten* that you find in Sums of one denomination, you must remember to carry *One* to the second place, and so from the second place to the third, *&c.* until you come to the *last*, where the *whole* must

must be set down; but under the other places only that which is *under* or *above Ten*, or *Tens*, and carry so many *Unites* as you have *Tens* to the next place, as aforesaid.

As in the former Example; I say *Seven* and *Five* is *Twelve*, and *one* is *Thirteen*, I set down 3. and for the 10. carry one to the next place, saying *one that I carryed and five is Six*, and *two* is *Eight*, which (being under 10) I set down, and go on to the third place, where 2 and 7 make 9, and 9 is 18. And this being the last place, I set it all down, thus.

901
725
257
1883

Which shews that the party in the Question proposed, must have in all, *One thousand Eight hundred Eighty three* Sheep.

4 But in all Sums of *divers denominations*, you must consider *how many* of the least denomination, doe make *one* of the *next bigger*, and how many of *that*, one of the next; And how many of *this*, make one of the greatest denomination of all; As if you are to cast up *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence*, since 12*d* make a Shilling, therefore in casting up the Pence you must not carry *tens* (as you did in sums of one denomination) but *Twelves*, that is, you must carry so many *Unites* to the second denomination, as you find *Twelves* in the first. And because 20 Shillings makes one *Pound*, therefore in casting up Shillings, you must carry (not at *ten*, nor *twelve*, but) at *twenty*; That is, for every twenty Shillings that you find of the Shillings, you must carry one to the Pounds, and then cast up the Pounds (because they

are

are the laſt Denomination) juſt as you did ſums of One Denomination. Take the former Sum for an Example:

l.	*s.*	*d.*
127	00	01
025	04	08
009	19	11
162	04	08

I begin with the *Pence*, and ſay, 1 and 8 is 9, and 1 is 10, and 10 (which is 1 in the ſecond place) is 20; which is once 12, and 8; I ſet down the 8, and for the 12 carry 1 to the *Shillings*; and ſay, One that I carried and 9 is 10, and and 4 is 14. and 10 in the ſecond place is 24; I ſet down the 4, but for the 20, carry 1 to the Pounds; and ſay, 1 and 9 is 10, and 5 makes 15, and 7 is 22, I ſet down the 2, and for the 20 (as in ſums of one Denomination) carry 2 to the place of *Tens*, and ſay, Two I carry, and nought is ſtill but 2, and 2 is 4, and 2 is 6; which I ſet down, and proceed to the third place, ſaying, Nought and nought is ſtill but *Nought*, and one is but *one*, which I ſet down, and the Total appears to be *One hundred ſixty two Pounds, four Shillings and eight Pence.*

Another Example.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*ob.*	*q.*
	2196	18	05	1	1
	3043	16	09	0	1
	0027	00	11	1	0
	1309	17	10	1	1
	0450	13	09	1	0
	0694	14	08	0	0
Tot.	7723	02	06	1	1

I begin with the *Farthings*, whereof there being 3, and two of them making one *half-penny*, I ſet down one under the place of the *Farthings*, and carry one to the place of *Half-pence*, which with the four which

I find there, makes *five*, that is two pence half-penny; the *Half-penny* I ſet down, and the two I carry to the place of pence, ſaying two and eight makes 10, and nine 19, and one 20, and nine 29, and five 34, and then coming down the tens, I find two, which makes 54. Now 54 Pence is 4*s.* 6*d.* I ſet down the 6*d.* and carry the four to the *Shillings*, and ſay, four I carry and four is eight, and three is 11, and ſeven is 18, and nought increaſes not; but ſix and 18 is 24, and eight 32, then coming down the *Tens*, I ſay 32 and 10 is 42, and 10 makes 52, and ſo three tens more 82, which is 4 *l.* —2*s.* I ſet down the 2*s.* and carry four to the Pounds, which being duly added as before is taught, I find the whole Sum amount to *Seven thouſand ſeven hundred twenty three Pounds, two Shillings Six-pence Half-penny Farthing.*

Note, In *long Sums* 'tis convenient to make a *ſtop* with your Pen at every 12 in the *Pence*, and add what remains to the next Figure; and ſo at every 20 in the *Shillings*, the Number of which *ſtops* put together, readily ſhews you how many Shillings you have to carry from the Pence, or Pounds from the Shillings.

The very ſame Method is to be obſerved in Sums of any other Denomination; As for Example in *Cloth-meaſure*, ſuppoſe I have ſeveral Yards, Quarters, and Nails (as in the Margin) and I would know what quantity I have in the whole? I begin with *Nails*, and becauſe four of them make one quarter, therefore for every four I carry one to the quarters; and

yards.	*quart.*	*nails.*
912	1	3
601	3	2
410	2	3
151	2	3
094	1	2
Tot. 2171	0	1

likewiſe for every four quarters, which make a yard, I carry one to the yards; and in the yards (or laſt denomination of any Addition) for every 10 carry one to the next place, until you come to the laſt Rank, which ſet down whole; and ſo the Total here appears to be, *Two thouſand, one hundred, ſeventy one* yards, and *one Nail* of a yard.

The value or proportion of moſt Denominations amongſt us, you have been Taught before, *p.* 66 to 70.

The Proof of Addition.

Draw a Line under the *uppermoſt* Number of any Sum, and add again all the Sums below it, and add the *Total* of what they make, to the ſaid upper Line, and if they two make juſt the *firſt Total*, then you are right, otherwiſe ſome Error is committed.

Sect. 3.

Of Subtraction.

Subtraction (commonly, but corruptly written *Subſtraction*) is a Rule that Teaches us how to take any *leſſer* Number out of a *greater*, ſo as to know *how much* remains.

1. Set down your greater Number, and then your ſmaller Number (for *Subtraction* cannot be made but out of a greater, or at leaſt equal Number) juſt under it, *Unites* under *Unites*, *Tens* under *Tens*, and ſo each denomination anſwering to its kind, *Pounds* to *Pounds*, *Pence* to *Pence*, *&c.*

2. Draw a Line under them, and begin at the right hand, to take the lower Number out of the

higher,

higher, and ſet down what remains under the Line.

3. If any Figure of the ſmaller Number happen to be bigger than that over it of the greater Number, then you muſt borrow 10 to add to ſuch upper Number, and then Subtract, and pay it again by adding one to the next Figure of the lower Number. For Example, I would Subtract 194 out of 365 (the number of days in a year) I ſet them down thus: four from five and there remains one, which I ſet down; but nine I cannot take out of ſix, therefore *borrow* 10 and put to the 6, and then take nine out of 16 and there remains ſeven, which I ſet down; But becauſe an honeſt Man muſt always pay what he borrows, I muſt when I proceed to the next Figure, ſay one that I borrow and one is two, and two out of three, there remains one, which I ſet down, ſo the whole remainder is 171, that is, 194 wants ſo many of being 365.

365
194
171

4. But in Sums of ſeveral Denominations, if in Subtracting any of the Denominations but the laſt, you have occaſion to borrow, you muſt not borrow 10, but an *Unite* or *Integer* from the next greater Denomination, and turn it into the parts of the leſſer Denomination, and from the Sum they make, Subtract your lowermoſt Number, noting the Remainder below the Line; and proceed to pay what thus you borrowed by adding one to the next Denomion of the lower Number.

For Example.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Borrowed	486—	15—	5
Paid	298—	17—	9
Rem.	187—	17—	8

Here 9 *d.* out of 5*d.* I cannot, therefore I must borrow one of the next Denomination, which is *Shillings*, now one *Shilling* being 12 *Pence*, I add 12 to the 5, and then it makes 17, out of which I take 9 *d.* and there remains 8; then I come to the *Shillings*, and say one that I borrowed and 17 is 18, but 18 out of 15 I cannot take, therefore I must borrow *one Pound*, that is 20 *s.* which added to 15, makes 35, out of which I take my 18 and there remains 17. Then going to the *Pounds*, one borrowed and 8 is nine, but 9 out of 6 I cannot, therefore I must borrow: But what? Why 10, because this is the *last* Denomination, now 9 out of 16 there remains 7; then one that I borrow and 9 is 10, which I cannot have out of 8, but borrow one from the next place, that is 10, which makes it 18, out of that I take 10, there remains 8; then one borrowed and 2 is 3, which I take out of 4, there remains 1. In all, 187 *l.*—17 *s.*—8 *d.* as is set down.

5. If *many Sums* or *Numbers* be given to be subtracted out of one, you must first by *Addition* reduce them all to *one Total*, and then subtract that out of the given greater Number.

6. The *Proof of Subtraction* is by *Addition*; for if you add the Remainder and lower Number, and their *Total* be the same with the *upper Number*, then the work is right.

An

An Example of the two last Rules.

A. Lent *B.* 694 *l.*—15 *s.*—9 *d.* *B.* has Paid him again at one time 50 *l.*—5 *s.*—11 *d.* At another time 1 *l.* 10 *s.* And at another time 244 *l.*—16 *s.*—9 *d.* I would know how the Reckoning ſtands between them; what *B.* hath Paid in all; and how much is ſtill remaining due to *A*? Set the Sum thus:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Lent	694	15	09
Paid at ſeveral Payments	244	16	09
	050	05	11
	001	10	00
Paid in all	296	12	08
Remains	398	03	01

To prove whether this *Subtraction* be right.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I add the Remainder	398	03	01
unto the leſſer Sum	296	12	08
It makes juſt the greater Sum	694	15	09

Therefore 'tis well done.

Sect. 4.

Of Multiplication.

1. *Multiplication* teaches how to Encreaſe the greater of two Numbers given as often as there are *Unites* in the leſſer; and ſerves inſtead of many *Additions*.

2. Wherein you muſt obſerve three parts, 1. The Number to be Multiplied, which is called the *Multiplicand*. 2. A leſſer Number whereby the former is to be Multiplied, which is therefore term'd the *Multiplier*. 3. The Number ariſing from them both, being Multiplied one by the other, and this is called the *Product*: As when I ſay 5 times 8 is 40: Eight is the *Multiplicand*, 5 the *Multiplier*, and 40 the *Product*.

3. Before you can make any Progreſs in this Rule, you muſt perfectly get the following *Table* by heart.

2 times	2	is	4	3 times	3 is 9
	3		6		4 12
	4		8		5 15
	5		10		6 18
	6		12		7 21
	7		14		8 24
	8		16		9 27
	9		18		

4 times

4 times 4 5 6 7 8 9 is 16 20 24 28 32 36 5 times 5 6 7 8 9 is 25 30 35 40 45

6 times 6 7 8 9 is 36 42 48 54 7 times 7 8 9 is 49 56 63

8 times 8 9 is 64 72 9 times 9 is 81.

If at any time you are on a ſudden at a loſs herein, invert the Number, and that may relieve your Memory, and gives the very ſame Sum; As 5 times 8, is 8 times 5, that is 40.

4. Having this Table at your Tongues End, ſet down the greater Number or Multiplicand, and exactly under it the leſſer or Multiplier, and draw a Line; then beginning at the right-hand, Multiply every Figure of the upper, by every Figure of the lower Number, and of what each makes, ſet down under the Line (as in *Addition*) all that is under 10, or above 10, or tens; and for every 10, carry one to the next place, till you come to the laſt place, and there ſet down all.

For Example, There are commonly reckoned 365 days in a year, and I am 39 years of Age, I would know how many days I have Lived? To Anſwer this Queſtion, you muſt Multiply 365 by 39.

As for Example.

365
39
———
3285
1095
———
14235
———

Nine times 5 is 5 times 9, that is 45, I ſet down 5 and carry 4; 9 times 6 is 54, and 4 which I carryed is 58, I ſet down 8 and carry 5; 9 times 3 is 27, and 5 which I carryed is 32, which I ſet down. And then having done with 9, give it a *daſh*, thus 9, and proceed to the ſecond Figure; but what that makes, I muſt ſet in another under-Line, whoſe firſt Figure muſt ſtand under the ſecond place of the former Line, and ſo the Product of every Figure of the Multiplier muſt be ſet down from under its own place towards the left-hand. Thus in our preſent Caſe, I ſay, 3 times 5 is 15, the 5 I ſet down as you ſee, and carry one; 3 times 6 is 18, and 1 I carryed makes 19, I ſet down the 9 and carry one; 3 times 3 is 9, and one carryed makes 10, which I ſet down; and adding both Lines together, they make 14235, for the Product or Number of days.

Another Example.

If one Sea-man have 14 *s. per* Month Wages, what will the Wages of 3349 Sea-men for the ſame time come to? To Reſolve this and all ſuch like Queſtions, you need only Multiply the greater Number by the leſſer: As,

3349
14
———
13396
3349
———
46886 Shillings,

Which Product being Divided (as you ſhall be Taught in the *next Rule*) by 20, gives you 2344 *l.*—6 *s.* And ſo much is the Pay of 3349 Men for a Month at 14 *s. per* Man.

To

To ſhorten the work of *Multiplication*, Note, That if your Multiplier be 10, 100, 1000, *&c.* add but thoſe reſpective Cyphers to the Multiplicand, and it gives the Product. As,

63		10		630
36	Multiplied by	100	makes	3600
85		1000		85000
92		10000		920000

If your Multiplier or Multiplicand, or either of them, conſiſt of ſome Figures and ſome Cyphers at the end, Multiply only the Figures, and to the Product add ſo many Cyphers, and your work is done; As if you are to Multiply 2300 by 40, ſet it down thus——————————23

4

Add 3 Cyphers, two for the Multiplicand, and one for the Multiplier, it makes——————————92

92000

The beſt Proof of Multiplication is by Diviſion, and there we will Teach it.

Sect. 5.

Of Diviſion.

Diviſion teaches us to find how many times a *leſſer* Number is contained in a *greater*; and what *remains* in the greater, when the leſſer has been taken out of it, as often as it can.

Therein

Therein four Parts or Numbers are to be obſerved.

1. The Number to be parted or Divided, called, The *Dividend.*

2. The Number by which you Divide, which you muſt call, The *Diviſor*; this muſt always be leſs than the *Dividend.*

3. The ſum produced, ſhewing how many times the Diviſor is contained in the Dividend, which therefore is called, The *Quotient*, from the Latine word *Quoties, how oft?*

4. If any thing happen to be left after ſuch Diviſion made (which muſt always be leſs than the Diviſor) the ſame is called the *Remainder.*

As 23 being Divided by 5, or into 5 equal parts, the Quotient will be 4, and the Remainder 3, becauſe 5 is contained in 23, four times, and 3 over.

Here 23 is the Dividend, 5 the Diviſor, 4 the Quotient, and 3 the Remainder.

This is the moſt *difficult Rule*; but I ſhall endeavour to lay it down *ſo plain*, as any Youth or Countrey-man may apprehend it, if he will obſerve the following directions.

1. To work *Diviſion*, you muſt ſet your greater Number or Dividend uppermoſt, and under it your Diviſor, but (contrary to what you practiced in *Multiplication*) not towards the right-hand, but as much as you can to the left. As if you would Divide 365 (the days of a year) by 2, you muſt ſet it thus——

365
2

But when the *firſt* Figure of the Dividend happens to be *leſs* than that of the Diviſor, then you muſt ſet the Diviſor more forwards towards the right hand, under the *ſecond* Figure of the Dividend. As if you would Divide the ſame

Number

Number by 7 (the number of the days in one week) then you must place it thus—

365
7

Then say, How often can I have seven in 36? By your Multiplication Table you have learnt that 6 times 7 is 42, which is 6 too many; but 5 times 6 is 35, therefore I say I can have it 5 times, which I note in a crooked Line drawn on the right side of the Dividend; and say 5 times 7 is 35, now 35 out of 36, there remains one, which I write over the 6, and with a dash Cancel both the 7 (as having perform'd its first Office) and the 36. And then I must remove my Divisor 7, further, and say how how oft can I have 7 in 15? which being twice, I add it in the Quotient, and say twice 7 out of 15 and there remains one, which I write over the 5 in a Crotchet, to distinguish it to be a *Remainder*, and then Cancel both the Divisor, and the 1 in the second place, and the 5 in the first place of the Dividend. And hereby I find that 7 days or one week is contained 52 times in 365 days, or one year; consequently that there are 52 weeks in year, and one day over.

1[1
365(52
77

The like you must do in all cases where your Divisor is only a *single Figure*.

But when your Divisor consists of several Figures, you must remember that you take its first Figure out of the first, or two first Figures of the Dividend, no oftner than you can take all the rest of the Divisors Figures, out of those Figures of the Dividend, under which they stand; both being placed as before is directed [that is, if the first of the Dividend be less than the first of the Divisor, the first of the Divisor must be set under the second of the Dividend] yet in such a case it Divides not only

only that immediate Figure it ſtands under, but alſo the other towards the left-hand.

In ſhort, This Rule is performed by five Operations. 1. The *Diviſor*, how many Figures ſo ever it conſiſts of, muſt be ſet under ſo much of the Dividend, as *that* may all be taken at leaſt *once* out of this. 2. See how oft the *Diviſor* is contained in the *Dividend*, and let that be your *Quotient*. 3. Multiply that which you make the *Quotient* and *Diviſor* together. 4. Subſtract the *Product* of thoſe two from the *Dividend*. 5. When you have Deducted all the Figures of the *Diviſor* out of thoſe of your *Dividend*, remove the *Diviſor* forwards towards the *right-hand*; but each under its proper place, which if your Sum be long, will run down to a great depth in its firſt place, and gradually mount in the places following; yet both theſe, & thoſe variations in the *Dividend* ſtill keeping the ſame place of the *Original Sum*, are to be conſidered as if they were wrot in a *direct Line*.

An *Example* or two will render the whole Rule (which ſeems intricate) very Plain and Eaſy.

As for Example, Suppoſe 4684 *l.* be to be equally divided between 54 men; I ſet it down thus——

```
4684
54
```

But preſently finding that five, the firſt Figure of my *Diviſor*, is more then four the firſt of the *Dividend*, I am obliged by the Rule before laid down, to remove the *Diviſor* one place further, thus——

```
  36
4684(8
 54
```

Then ſay I, 5 I can have in 46 nine times, and one remaining, but then I cannot have 9 times 4, that is 36, out of 18, therefore I take but 8 times 5, and having ſet 8 in the place for the Quotient, I ſay 8 times 5 is 40, which 40 being taken

aken out of 46, there remains 6; ſo I Cancel the 5 in the *Diviſor* and 4 in the *Dividend*; and then ſay 8 times 4 is 32, which I take out of 68, and there remains 36, which I over write, and Cancel the 68, and alſo the 4 in the *Diviſor*, and then it ſtands as in the Margin before.

But there ſtill remains 364 in the *Dividend*, therefore I muſt now ſet my *Diviſor* forwards, which is done thus——

[4
3 6[0
4 6 8 4(86
5 4 4
5

Here I Enquire how oft I can have 5 in 36? the Anſwer is 7 times and one remaining; but I withal conſider I cannot take 7 times 4, which is 28, out of 14, which then would only remain; therefore I take but 6 for the Quotient, which I ſet down in its place, and ſay 6 times 5 is 30, which taken out of 36, there remains 6; ſo I Cancel the 3 and the 5 in the *Diviſor*; then I ſay 6 times 4 is 24, which out of 64 there remains 40, which I note by Cancelling the 6 and 4 in the *Dividend*, and write 4 over 6, and then Cancel too, the 4 in the *Diviſor*; & becauſe the 4 left, which being in the ſecond place of the *Dividend* ſignifies 40, is leſs than my *Diviſor* 54, I can Divide no further, but make a Crotchet before 4 to denote it a Remainder.

Hereby I learn that 4684 *l.* being to be equally diſtributed amongſt 54 men, each mans ſhare is 86 *l.* and there remains 40 *l.* over, to be ſhared amongſt them.

The Queſtion then will be what ſhall be done with that 40 *l.*? I Anſwer, you muſt by *Multiplication* turn it into a ſmaller Denomination, as Multiply 40 by 20, the Product is 800 *s.* which Divide by 54, the Quotient is 14 and 44 *s.* remaining.

Turn

Turn these 44 *s.* into Pence by Multiplying them by 12, the Product is 528. Divide that too by 54, the Quotient is 9 and 42 remaining.

So that each is to have 86 *l.*—14 *s.*—9 *d.*—And the remaining 42 *d.* comes almost to 3 Farthings a piece more.

☞ If your Sums be *long*, you must take special care to write your Figures *even* in their places, over and under each other, else you will bring all into Confusion.

Another Example.

7306242 *l.* are to be equally Levied upon 9034 Parishes, how much must each Parish pay? Divide the Pounds by the Parishes, and the Quotient gives the Pounds every Parish must contribute. Thus:

Considering the first Figure of the *Divisor* is bigger than that of the *Dividend*, I set the Sums in this manner.

7306242 (
9034

Then I say 8 times 9 is 72, which taken out of 73, there remains one, which write over 3, and Cancel both the 3 and the 7, and also the 9 in the Divisor. Again I say 8 times 0 is 0, which taken out of 0, still 0 remains, and so I let it stand; then say 8 times 3 is 24, 4 out of 6 and there remains 2 which I set over head and Cancel the 6; but the 2 out of 0 I cannot, but having 1 towards the left hand in the Dividend, I borrow it, which brought to the place of 9, must be counted 10, so I say out of 10 there remains 8, which I set over the place of 0 and Cancel 0; and because I must pay what I borrowed, I say one I borrowed out of one, and there remains nothing, so I Cancel the 1, and also th

the 3 in the Diviſor, and proceed to the laſt Figure, ſaying 8 times 4 is 32, now 2 out of 2 and there remains 0, which I ſet over 2; but then 3 out of the other 2 in the Dividend I cannot have; ſo I borrow one, and ſay 3 out of 12 there remains 9, which I ſet down above and Cancel the 2; then one that I borrowed out of 8 there remains 7, which I put over head and Cancel the 8: And then the work ſtands thus.

79
1820
7306242 (8
9034

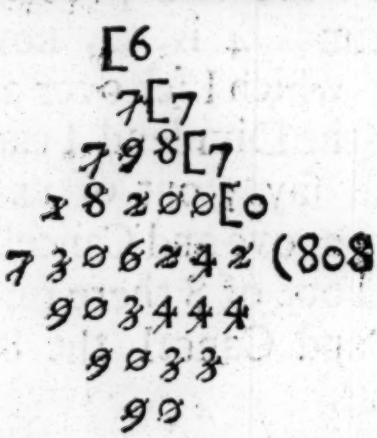
Now ſeeing there is ſtill 79042 undivided, a greater Sum than our Diviſor, I muſt remove the Diviſor forwards and go to work again. But if I ſhould ſet it thus,

79
1820
7306242 (8
9034
903

I cannot take my Diviſor 9034 out of the Figures of the Dividend under which they ſtand, *vizt.* 7904. Therefore here (*and in all ſuch caſes*) I muſt remove my Diviſor one place more forwarder, and for the ſame put a Cypher in the (*) Quotient, As

(*) *And ſo too you muſt do at the end of it, when you have a Cypher or Cyphers in the end of your Dividend, which your Diviſor will not reach, as if* 4000 *were Divided by* 2, *thus,* 4000 (2000

As for Example.



Then ſay how many times 9 in 79? the Anſwer is 8 times; ſo I put 8 in the Quotient, and ſay 8 times 9 is 72, which out of 79 there remains 7, which I write over the 9, and Cancel both that, and the 9 in the Diviſor. 8 times 0 is 0, and ſo I let the 0 in the Dividend ſtand, but Cancel that of the Diviſor. Then 8 times 3 is 24, now 4 out of 4 there remains nothing, which I write over 4, and Cancel the 4; but now 2 out of 0 I cannot, therefore I borrow one of the 7 to make it 10, and 2 out of 10, there remains 8, which I ſet over the 0, and Cancel 0; and 1 that I borrowed out of 7, there remains 6, which I write over 7, and Cancel the 7, as alſo the 3 in the Diviſor. I proceed and ſay 8 times 4 is 32, 2 out of 2 and there remains 0, which I write over 2 and Cancel the 2; but then 3 out of 0 I cannot, therefore borrow 1 of 8 to make it 10, and 3 out of 10, there remains 7, which I ſet over 0, and one that I borrowed out of 8, there remains 7, which I ſet over 8, and Cancel the 8 and the 0 in the Dividend, as alſo the 4 in my Diviſor.

Now there is left 6770, which being *leſs* than my *Diviſor*, I make it for a *Remainder*.

So that I find every Pariſh muſt contribute 808 *l.* and

and 6770 *l.* over, to be *equally* born amongst them; which 6770 *l.* if you turn into *Shillings* by Multiplying it by 20, it makes 135400 *s.* which Divided by 9034, makes the Quotient 14 *s.* which is so much on each Parish and 8944 *s.* remainig; which you must turn into *Pence*, by Multiplying by 12, and Divide by 9034 as before, the Quotient will tell you how many *Pence* falls to each Parishes share; But this I leave to your own Ingenious *Practice*, the only thing that can make you perfect in this Rule.

I told you before that *Multiplication* was to be proved by *Division*; The way of doing it is thus—*Divide the Product by the Multiplier, and if the work be right, the Quotient will be equal to the Multiplicand*—Or, *Divide the Product by the Multiplicand, and the Quotient shall be equal to the Multiplier*; either of these ways will do.

So *Multiplication* is the surest proof of *Division*; for, if you *Multiply the Quotient by the Divisor, and add the Remainder* (if any were left in the Division) *if the whole Product be the same with your Dividend, then your work is right*; otherwise there is some mistake.——These two Rules are so plain, they need no Examples.

Sect. 6.

Of the Rule of Three.

THe Rule of *Three* (for its excellent Use called, The *Golden Rule*) Teaches us from *Three Numbers* given, to find out a *Fourth* that may bear the same proportion to one of the three given Numbers, as the other *Two* do to each other.

As if 20 *Tuns* of Wine cost 800 *l.* what will 30 *Tuns* cost?

Here Note, That the *First* Number and the *Third* must always be of one and the same *kind* and *denomination*: As if one be *Pounds*, *Pence*, *Yards*, *Pints*, *Hours*, *Horses*, *Men*, &c. so respectively must the other be. And the like is to be understood of the *Second* and the *Fourth*. As in this Example, The Numbers must be disposed thus,

Tuns.	*Punds.*	*Tuns.*
20	800	30

This Rule is performed (after such apt disposal of the Terms) first by *Multiplication*, and then by *Division*.

But you must observe, that according to the Question that may happen to be propounded, it is to be wrought two ways, *Direct*, and *Reverse*.

Rule of Three Direct, what.

The Rule of *Three Direct*, is when in the question, *More* requires *More*, or *Less* requires *Less*. As in this question, *If* 20 Tuns *cost* 800 *l.* *what will* 30 Tuns *cost?* Here 'tis evident that the third Term is *more* than the first, and requires more.— So in this question, *If* 750 *l.* *give* 45 *l.* *Interest for a Year*, *what shall* 50 *l.* *give?* Here 'tis plain that 50 *l.* is *less* than 750 *l*, and requires *less* to answer it; therefore both these, and all such like questions, must be workt the *Direct* way; wherein the Rule is plainly thus,

☞ *Multiply the Second Number by the Third, and Divide by the First, the Quotient shall be the Fourth Number sought after.*

As in the first of these Examples, I Multiply 800 by 30, the Product is 2400; which I Divide by 20, and the Quotient is 1200, which is what 30 *Tuns* after the same proportion will cost:

And

And ſo in the ſecond Example, Multiply 50 by 45 it makes 2250, which Divided by 750, the Quotient is 3; which ſhews that the Intereſt of 50 *l.* for a Year is 3 *l.*

The Rule of Three *Reverſe*, is when in the third Number *more* does require *leſs*, or *leſs* require *more*; And then the Rules is thus,

How to work the *Reverſe* Rule

Multiply the Firſt Number by the Second, and Divide the Product by the Third, the Quotient ſhall be the Fourth Number ſought after.——Which always (as in the *Direct Rule*) ſhall be of the *ſame* denomination with the ſecond Number.——For Inſtance,

If 24 Pioneers require 16 Months to Digg a Retrenchment about a Town; how many Pioneers muſt there be Imployed to Digg the like Trench in four Months?

In ſtating this Queſtion you muſt note, That 24, tho it be firſt named, is not the firſt Number; becauſe the middle Term or Number muſt always be of the ſame denomination with that which is ſought; therefore the three Numbers put in Order ſt and thus,

Months:	*Pioneers.*	*Months.*
16	24	4

Here 'tis plain *leſs* requires *more*, That is leſs *Time*, more *Hands*; therefore it muſt be wrought by the Rule *Reverſe*. And according I Multiply 24 by 16, and Divide the Product by four, the Quotient is 96. And ſo many Pioneers muſt be Employed to finiſh the Trench in four Months.

Another Exmple.

If one Meadow will Feed 18 *Cows for ſeven Weeks, how long will it Maintain* 63 *Cows?*

Set the Number thus, 18——7——63

Here it appears, That *more*, (vizt. the third Number 63) requires *leſs* (than 18 the firſt Number) therefore you muſt Multiply 18 by 7, whoſe Product 126 being Divided by 63 (the third Number) is 2. Therefore the ſame Ground ſhall keep 63 Cows a Fortnight, as well as it might 18 for ſeven Weeks.

Take Notice, If any of your Numbers conſiſt of ſeveral *Denominations*, you muſt by *Addition* or *Multiplication* reduce them all to one, before you can go to work. As ſuppoſe,

If Two hundred and Three quarters weight of any Commodity coſt 3 *l.*—14 *s.*—6 *d. what will* 7 *C.* ½ *and* 8 *Pounds weight coſt?*

Here I conſider that one hundred weight is 112 Pounds, ſo the 2 hundred is 224 Pound, and the ¾ (being each 28 Pounds) make 84 Pounds, in all 308 Pounds. And 3 *l.* 14 *s.* makes 74 *s.*, which I Multiply by 12, the Product is 888; to which I add the odd 6 *d.* the whole is 894 *d.* And for the 7 Hundred weight I Multiply 112 by 7, it makes 784 Pounds weight; the half Hundred is 56 Pounds, which makes 840, and the odd 8 Pounds 848 Pounds. Then the queſtion muſt be put thus,

If 308 *Pounds weight coſt* 894 *Pence, how many Pence will* 848 *Pounds weight coſt?*

Which you muſt work as before directed, and afterwards reduce your fourth Number from Pence to Shillings, by Dividing it by 12; and the Sum of the Shillings into Pounds, by Dividing it by 20, and then you have a plain anſwer. Sect.

Sect. 7.

Some Pleasant Questions Answered, and the way of Working them Directed, serving both to Illustrate the fore-going Rules, and Exercise the Learner.

1. Question. AN Antient Lady being demanded how old she was? to avoid a direct answer, said thus, *I have nine Children, and there was three Years between the Birth of every one of them, and my Eldest was Born when I was 19 Years old, which is now exactly the Age of my Youngest:* How old now is this Lady?

Answer. 'Tis to be resolved by *Addition*, thus, First set down her Age when her first Child was Born; then the difference between that, and the Birth of her youngest; and then the Age of the youngest; which added together, shews the Mother to be 62 years old; As in the Margin——

19
24
19
62

2. Quest. *A Church was Built in the Year of our Lord, 942, and now we reckon 1687, how many Years ago was the Church Built?*

Answ. Subtract 942 out of 1687, there remains 745, and so many years ago the Church was Founded.

3. Quest. *So a Lease being made in the Year 1657 for fourscore and nineteen Years, how many Years of it ware past, and how many to come?*

Answ. Subtract 1657 out of 1687, there remains 30, which is the number of years already expired; Then add 99 years to the year 1657, it makes 1756, out of which Substract 1687, there remains 69; which is the number of years you have yet to come in the Lease.

4. Queſt. *How many Barly-Corns will reach a Mile?*

Anſw. You were told before, *p.* 69, that three Barly-Corns make an Inch, and 12 Inches (that is 36 Barly-Corns) a Foot, and 16 Foot and a half one Rod; ſo that if you Multiply 36 by 16, and add 18 for the Barly-Corns that makes up the remaining half Foot or ſix Inches, there appears to go 594 Barly-Corns to the length of one Rod; and there being 320 ſuch Rods in a Mile; if you Multiply 594 by 320, the Product will be 190080, the juſt number of Barly-Corns that go to a Mile.

5. Queſt. *How many Barly-Corns will reach round the World or Globe of the Earth and Sea?*

Anſw. To ſolve this, you muſt note, That the Circumference of the Earth, like all other Circles is divided into 360 degrees; each degree (according to common Computation) being equal to 60 Miles on the Superficies of the Earth, Multiply therefore 360 by 60, the Product ſhews that the Earthly Globe is 21600 Miles about.

Then have you no more to do, but Multiply the aforeſaid ſum of 190080 (the number of Barly-Corns that extend one Mile) by 21600 (the Miles that reach round the Earth) the Product will be 4105728000, that is, *Four thouſand one hundred five millions, ſeven hundred twenty eight thouſand* Barly-Corns will do the work.

6. Queſt. *If the Circuit of the Terreſtial Globe be* 21600 *Miles, ſuppoſe a man Travel continually in a direct Line* 15 *Miles a day, in how many days can he compaſs it?*

Anſw. Divide 21600 by 15, your Quotiet will be 1440, which ſhews that in ſo many days he may effect it, that is in ſomewhat leſs that 4 years time.

7. Queſt.

7. Queſt. *How many Minutes are there in a Year?*

Anſw. Multiply 365, the days of a year, by 24, the hours of a day, it makes 8760 hours; to which if you add the ſix hours commonly reckoned over, it makes 8766; which laſt Number Multiplyed by 60 (the Minutes of an hour) gives you the deſired Product, *vizt.* 525960, the number of Minutes in a year.

Now ſuppoſe I am 41 *Years old, how many Minutes have I lived?* You have no more to do, but Multiply 525960 by 41, the Product is 2629800, that is, I am *Two millions, ſix hundred twenty nine thouſand, eight hundred* Minutes old.

7. Queſt. *One lent me* 400 *Pound without Intereſt for ſeven Months, how much muſt I lend him for* 12 *Months to retaliate his kindneſs?*

Anſw. This muſt be ſolv'd by the Reverſe Rule of *Three*, for thus it muſt be ſtated,

Months.	*Pounds.*	*Months.*
7	400	12

Where 'tis plain, that *more* requires *leſs*, that is, though the third Number is more than the firſt, yet it requires a *leſſer* Number to anſwer unto it than the ſecond; therefore (according to the Rule before laid down) I Multiply 400 by 7, it makes 2800, which I Divide by 12 (the third Number) the Quotient is 233 *l.* and 4 *l.* remaining, the 12th part of which is 6 *s.*—8 *d.* ſo the anſwer to the queſtion is—I muſt lend him 233 *l.*—6 *s.*—8 *d.* for 12 Months.

The particular Operation of all theſe Queſtions I leave to your Ingenuity and Induſtry; And

if

if these *Mean Remarques* may be any way Serviceable to *Vulgar Readers*, either in respect of *Orthography*, or to Initiate them in *Arithmetic*, as far as their ordinary occasions require, I shall not think a few spare *divertive* hours altogether misemploy'd in Publishing them.

Magni *magna dabunt*; *Nos non nisi* Ludicra, *possunt Illi*; *Nos* Volumus.

The End.